

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Invites You to Birthday Party

"The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will hold its Fortieth Annual Birthday Celebration at Milwaukee on Oct. 12-13 this year. The convention and the birthday party are combined into one program which, we think, will be one of unusual interest to all members of the trade.

"The officers of the National Ass'n realize their responsibility to the membership—that is why we want a large attendance at this Milwaukee convention, so that we may make our report to you on association affairs. We do not believe that this association can continue upon any basis other than actual service to its members; it makes no plea for loyalty that is not based upon need for the association in your national affairs.

"But today the association is growing and strengthening, and surely forty years of service gives evidence of the need of an association of this kind.

"We invite you and urge you to attend the Milwaukee meeting this year. It is a fine opportunity for us to study our grain and feed problems from the national angle."

S. W. WILDER, President,
Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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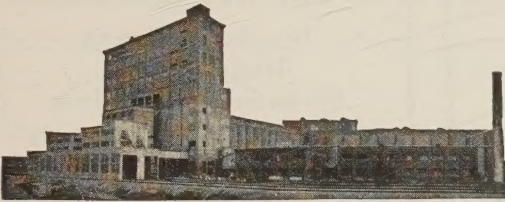
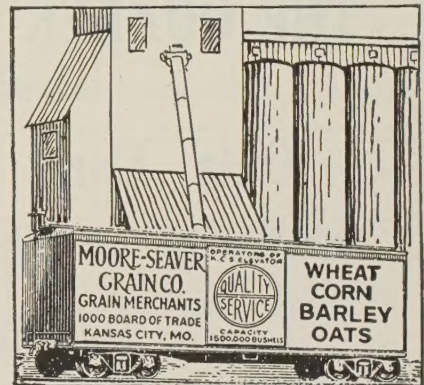
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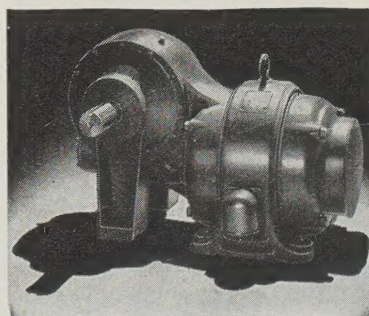
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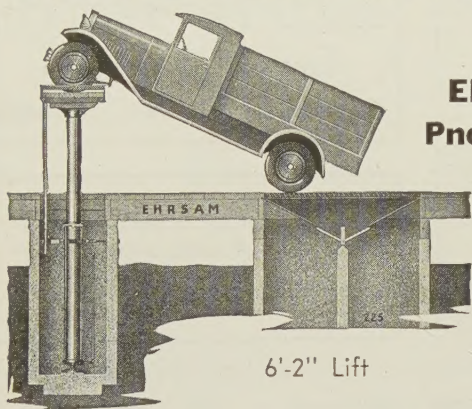
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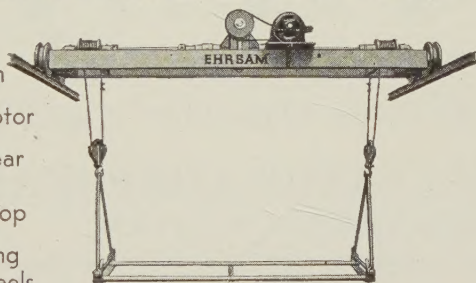
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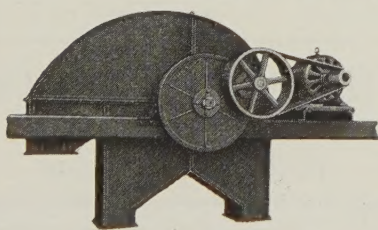
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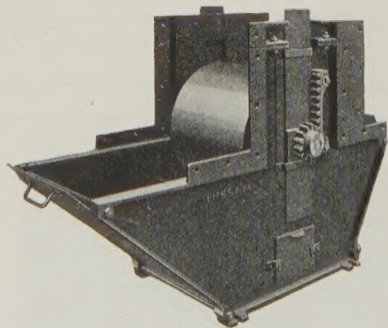
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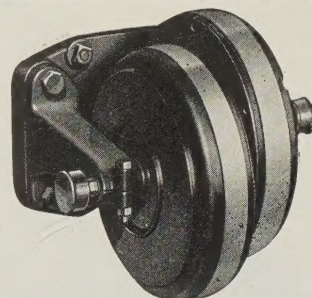
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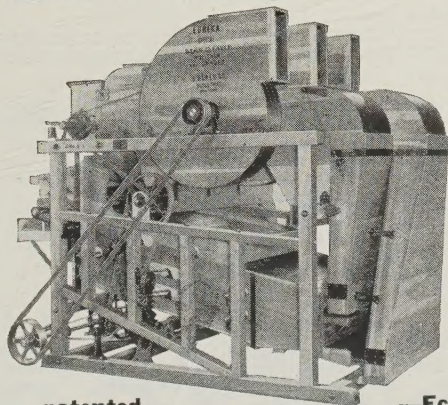


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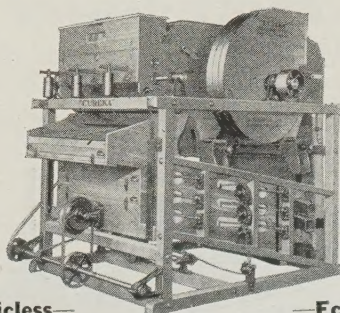
And—"Super-Agitation" is today's highest energized screening action—a silent rhythm of hi-intensity impulses that create new, much finer standards in screen definition and permit using finer screens without reducing capacity or—the same screens with 10 to 25% increase. 2600 users of this noiseless *Eccentricless Drive* will never return to old-style eccentrics—they couldn't afford to—economy and better cleaning the "Eureka-Super-Agitation" way forbids. Ask for catalog.

S. HOWES CO.,
Silver Creek, N. Y.



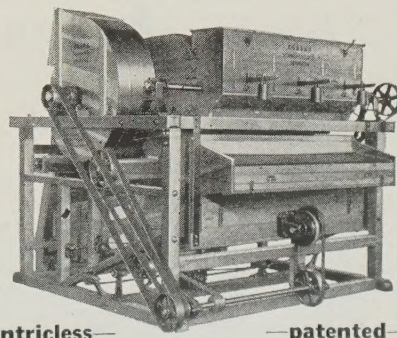
—patented—

3-fan, 4-screen
combined—8—operations
PEA and BEAN "SYSTEM"



—Eccentricless—

4-screen
Standardized
SEED CLEANER



—Eccentricless—

3-screen
Standardized
SEED & GRAIN CLEANER

—patented—

products of the world's largest makers of modernized Cleaners.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT
*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

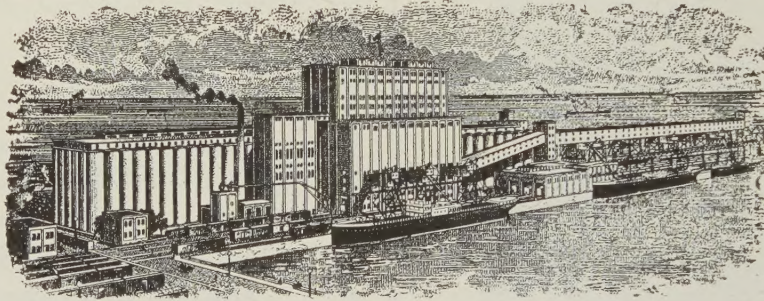
Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY**Thermometer System***Protects Your Grain*Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*H. G. ONSTAD
PRES.-GEN MGR.
Phone Harrison 8894**JAMES STEWART CORPORATION**
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

L. V. HEUSER
VICE-PRES.**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

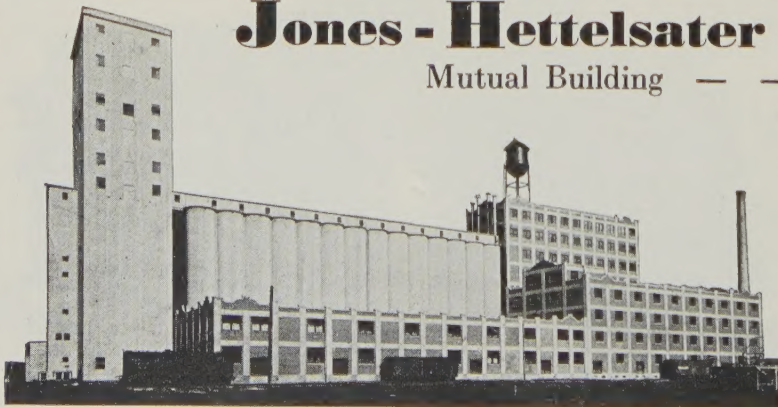
12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Feed and Flour Mills*Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

Grain Elevators

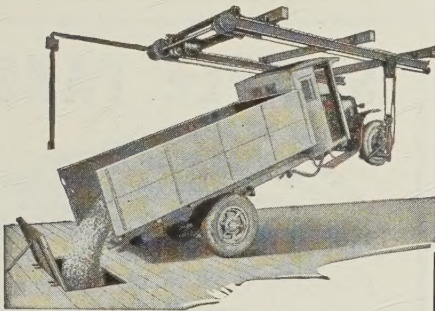
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mill Buildings

BUILDERS

Industrial Plants

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience

Send us your inquiries

POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana

HOGENSON

Construction Co.

Designers and Builders

Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

WE REPAIR

Concrete Structures and Moisture
Proof by

GUNTEx METHOD

Cement Gun Construction Co.
537 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

The CLIMAX

Scoop Truck

Cap. { 200 lbs. coal
2 1/2 bus. grain

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service.

Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.

Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

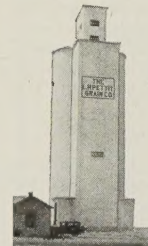
T.E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

Concrete Costs No More



Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

CHALMERS & BORTON

Designers & Builders

28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

We have enjoyed reading your paper for a good many years.—L. C. Irwin, supt. Searle Terminal, Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11 1/2 inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

COLORADO—15,000 bus., elevator. Grain feed, coal and livestock business for sale. Address Box 156, Kit Carson, Colo.

N. ILLINOIS—Five grain elevators, with coal, lumber business. Cash to close estate. No trades. Good locations. Offered cheap to go quick. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA—20,000 bu. elevator, iron clad, county seat town on main line Penn. R. R., good condition, good grain territory. Also feed and seed store on main street. This is all a going business. Must sell to settle estate. John Kunberger Estate, Columbia City, Ind.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—125,000 bu. modern cribbed and frame, iron-clad elevator on two railroads in the heart of the Corn Belt. Large production of soybeans and elevator is suitably located and constructed that it could be made into a soybean mill. Has shown a consistent profit. A 500,000 bu. per annum station. Address 76N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

ELEVATOR MANAGER for small town in northeastern Indiana. No local competition. Give full particulars, including salary expected, in first letter. Address 76S8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED

Stenographer of high school education and at least three years' experience. Write age, experience, wages and full particulars to Chicago Loop, Box 5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

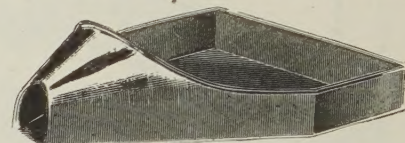
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMERMILL—Direct connected; 40 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HERCULES Gasoline Motor for sale. 35 H.P. Good condition. Can be seen at Gessie Grain Company, Gessie, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Some good used feed mill machinery, also rebuilt Diesel engine. Write H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy, Pa.

MIDGET MILL, 40 bbl.; used very little; in good mechanical condition. Priced to sell. Zoellner Bros., Waupun, Wis.

FOR SALE—Complete feed outfit including 40 H.P. Hammerrmill, feed mixer, elevators, etc. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERTICAL MIXER bargains, priced delivered; also re-built motor bargains, guaranteed same as new. Address Midwest, 728 E. Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Second hand elevator and feed mill machinery, leather belting, pulleys and shafting. Write us. Weaver Sales Corp., 206 Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—1 JB Hammerrmill No. 2, \$225; one 25 barrel Midget Mill, \$200; one 20 hp. 60 cycle, 220 phase Fairbanks-Morse motor, \$200; all f.o.b. our city. Wolfram Grain Co., Brownsburg, Iowa.

MONITOR—No. 4A; counterbalanced 4 sieve receiving separator, good condition. Reason for selling: have purchased larger capacity Monitor Separator. Maugansville Elevator & Lumber Co., Maugansville, Md.

FOR SALE—One 24" D H Burr mill, equipped with two 20 hp. motors; complete with crusher; cleaner above mill; spouting, switches, etc. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Steward Grain & Lumber Co., Inc., Steward, Ill.

NEW AND USED Anderson's Superior Feed Mixers, above and below floor hoppers, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pound sizes. Hog Feeders, 22 bushel capacity. Buy direct from factory. Write for circulars and prices. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; No. 6 Invincible Tri-screen with BB fan shaft. No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Munson Mixer; Sprout-Waldron vertical mixer. Fairbanks 6 bu. automatic scale; Howe Hopper Scale; Fairbanks Flour and Barrel Scale; 10,000 lb. Standard scale. JB and Gruendler hammer mills; motor and belt driven attrition mills, all makes and sizes. Corn cutter and grader (new), cob crushers. Sidney corn sheller; Triumph corn sheller; Duplex corn cutter and Grader; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 60 bbl. Midget mill; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls; pulleys, magnetic spouts. Everything for the feed mill and elevator: A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Good used half ton feed mixer. W. D. Rapp & Son, Sabina, O.

WANTED—3 pair high roller mills and stationary engines. Bourbon Grain Exchange, Bourbon, Ind.

WANTED—Cornwall or Western corn and cob cleaner; 400 to 600 bus. capacity. Address 76S3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

WANTED—30, 35 and 40 hp. motors; 3 phase, 60 cycle. Prefer about 900 rpm.; with starters; complete. T. E. Hamman & Co., Arcola, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt. One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

ELECTRIC MACHINERY—Motors, M-G sets, Generators, Pumps, Compressors. Write for attractive quotations on your requirements. Save half on Guaranteed Rebuilt units. Specials—Totally Inclosed, 60 h.p. bb. Motor, 900 rpm; 2—7½ h.p., 1 at 1800 and 1 at 3600 rpm. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine; Type Y, 50 H.P. Address Box 176, Sidney, Ohio.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES FOR SALE

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas.

TRUCK SCALES for sale—One 20 ton, 20' Howe, compound beam and steel, with or without Weightograph. One 20 ton 24' Howe with steel and registering beam. All condition. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar, Dallas, Tex.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE FOR SALE—345 cows and spring heifers, 543 calves and yearlings, 234 two yr. old steers. All tested. 189 good draft mares and geldings. Colts. Truck or car lots. Write or Wire A. L. Neuhart, Fairfield, Iowa.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4¼ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing.

Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage.** Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

MILWAUKEE

The Malting Center of the World

Welcomes
the
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n
on the occasion of its
40th Annual Convention
October 12-13, 1936

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all grains; it is the foremost brewing center, the largest malt manufacturing center; the leading barley market and the leading white corn market of the northwest.

Come to Milwaukee and Meet These Grain & Stock Exchange Members

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
L. Bartlett & Son Grain Co.
W. M. Bell Co.
Roy I. Campbell
Cargill Grain Co.
Deutsch & Sickert Co.
Fraser-Smith Co., Ltd.
John C. Hensey
Lowell Hoyt & Co.

Johnstone-Templeton Co.
P. C. Kamm Co.
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La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 23, 1936

GOOD SEED CORN promises to command an attractive premium next spring so country buyers have an opportunity to realize a pleasing profit from the careful selection, storage and testing of seed.

SOYA BEANS which are damp, dirty or badly broken can not be safely stored without frequent inspection. Some lots have become so hot as to be charred beyond saleable condition and occasionally create a dangerous fire hazard.

WITH the current market 20 cents above the 87½ cent guaranty the Canadian Wheat Board's judgment that the market could take care of itself seems to have been vindicated, and the arguments of the pools refuted.

THE GRAIN dealers of the Pacific Northwest who have replaced their old-time flat warehouses with modern, up-to-date elevators are handling the splendid crop now being harvested with ease. Even they wonder why the improvement was so long delayed.

THIEVES have broken into a number of grain elevator offices recently and failing to find the cash wanted have made off with adding machines, radios and typewriters so it behooves the owners of such property to provide greater protection.

LIVERPOOL has taken the wind out of the sails of the A.A.A. by boosting the price of wheat. In the Pacific Northwest the government wheat buying agency has folded its tent and stolen silently away, while Japan is bidding for the white wheat.

WHILE a government monopoly may market the farm crops of some of the smaller countries of Europe satisfactorily, we doubt if the independent farmers of America would tolerate regimentation by the scheming bureaucrats. Our liberty loving farmers prefer to direct their own activities.

WINTER WHEAT farmers are plowing and will plant an unusually large acreage even tho the AAA tries to bribe them for not planting. The prevailing price for wheat is an irresistible stimulus to stop the importation of wheat. However, it is most fortunate for the consumers that Canada is near at hand with a bountiful supply of choice wheat.

AN OHIO reader replying to our interrogation in the first paragraph on the first reader page of our Sept. 9th number writes, "We change our bid for grain at the close of the market each day because our customers have radios." While that is reason enough, many dealers continue to change their bids each morning after perusing their mail.

THE VIGILANT ELEVATOR owner who is anxious to prevent his being put out of business by a blaze will not only do everything in his power to correct known fire hazards but will provide fire extinguishers and water barrels containing non-freezable calcium chloride solution on every floor to put out fires in their incipency. Providing fire fighting apparatus in advance has saved many an elevator from destruction.

PROMPT requirement of margins on trades in grain futures will prevent a brokerage firm finding itself in the position of the Duluth firm that brought suit against a customer to recover a balance due on a trade in futures that resulted in a loss to the customer. The Supreme Court decided against the brokerage firm on the theory no delivery was intended. A speculator who takes the profit when the market moves in his favor should stand the loss when it moves against him. It is inconsistent to claim the trade to be legitimate when it is profitable and a gambling transaction in case of loss. The only protection against such welshing is to demand margin sufficient to cover possible loss.

THE DEALER in feed or field seeds who can keep posted on all the laws, regulations and limitations placed upon his business by the state authorities is a real student. Even the bureaucrats entrusted with the enforcement of the laws seldom know their true purpose or meaning and the interpretation of most of the laws is not easy.

RAILROADS are entitled to some protection when they lease a side track or a site for an elevator; and the clause given in "Asked-Answered" this number has been carefully drawn up by the legal minds of the carriers to protect both lessee and lessor. We have yet to learn where an elevator operator or his insurance company was unjustly penalized under this clause.

SOYBEAN future trading at Chicago will be welcomed by country shippers as affording both an outlet and a price basis, and as removing some of the hazards incident to carrying unhedged stocks. Processors should be able to obtain their future requirements thru the medium of the pit without the necessity of contracting with country dealers for other than immediate shipment.

BUTTER and egg men are loud in their denunciation of the Commodity Exchange Act which attempts to apply grain trading rules to the futures business in butter, in which trading is under an entirely different basis. It is only when we consider that the law makers allowed only 30 minutes for the hearing of poultry and dairy interests before the measure was enacted into law that we can understand why it was bungled.

THE BUENOS AYRES Western Rlwy. encouraged by the AAA's reduction of the U. S. A.'s corn acreage and the drouth is selling pedigreed seed corn to farmers along its lines at reduced prices and transporting seed free. This is more convincing proof of the help given farmers of the Argentine by the AAA. The grain growers of the Argentine, Canada and Latvia are ardent advocates of Sec'y Wallace's planned scarcity.

WHEN freight bills are surrendered in excess of the shipment out there remains a surplus not then used; and it has been the practice for the shipper to have a credit tonnage slip in the nature of a memorandum making it possible to apply the unused surplus on some subsequent transit shipment. Altho this practice is equitable to all concerned it has been attacked by the I.C.C. and one of its examiners. It is gratifying to note that an examiner, in the Larabee Mills case, takes the proper view that tonnage slips are legitimate and that the finding of the Commission in the Rudy-Patrick case was erroneous.

A STARTING TORCH is credited with a fire which destroyed the Miller Elevator at Mortimer, N. D. As the cost of installing electrical starting equipment is small no elevator owner can afford to tolerate the hazardous torch. Electric current can be obtained from a 6 volt storage battery or if electric current is available a small transformer should be used. No cautious elevator owner will invite a fire through the continued use of the torch.

UNDER the Robinson-Patman Act it is to be expected that the manufacturers will establish a scale of discounts available to every purchaser of specific quantities; and that there will follow a grouping of small buyers and consumers to make up a larger quantity to earn the quantity discount. After the law is generally observed in price making the grain dealer buying side lines to be retailed may find it worth while to learn by what means other retailers in his territory are getting supplies at a lower cost. If his buying power is not given the price level required by the new law he can recover treble damages. What the politicians know about business is astounding.

Vain Efforts to Defeat Exchange Control

Ever since the Supreme Court of the United States accepted the Congressional dictum in the second Grain Futures Act that trading in grain on exchanges was affected with public interest, sufficient to warrant regulation, the dealers in grain have had little success in their legal attacks on the law, inspired by a desire to escape burdensome regulations that cut down the volume of business and make it unprofitable to transact.

About the only successes that have attended the efforts of traders on the exchanges in the courts have been obtained in the criminal branch when the government has sought to prosecute or persecute for violation of the law.

Both the bills filed by the Chicago commission merchants and the Kansas City Board of Trade failed in the lower courts because complainants could not show that they had lost money thru the operation of the Act or that they were in peril of going to jail.

When the personal liberty of any individual is at stake the courts most zealously guard his rights. One individual right is to make an intrastate transaction in grain unhampered by federal licensing demands. Little hope can be entertained of limiting the central government to its proper sphere of authority until some individual is willing to perform a public service by getting himself indicted for a technical violation of the Act in order to get the unconstitutional clauses properly before the Supreme Court.

Crop Insurance New Cloak for Farm Control

Since the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had no power under the constitution to regulate production of crops and the public has reacted unfavorably toward his policy of scarcity the Secretary of Agriculture has been looking about for some other means to regiment the farmers. His policy of scarcity found no objectors until it was put into practice and led to heavy imports of agricultural commodities; and for the past year his new program of crop insurance has found no objectors, for the very good reason that citizens, both those dwelling on the farms and in the cities, can not evaluate the scheme in advance any more than they could forecast the effects of his policy of scarcity.

Mistaking the lack of objections for an acquiescence in the crop insurance scheme, the Secretary had advanced the idea more boldly and it has now been indorsed by the President's directing the Crop Insurance Committee to prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan for all risk insurance on crops, limited the first year to one or two major crops.

Adopting the Secretary's ever normal granary the President advocates "a system of storage of reserves" so that the surpluses of fat years could be carried over for use in the lean years, by the insurance scheme, under which the farmers would pay premiums in crops and be paid back in crops in years of crop failure. Obviously this could be applied only to such non-perishable crops as cotton and the cereals, leaving out the producers of fruits, vegetables, meat and milk. To that extent it is a retreat from the one contract one farm idea to control every use of the farmers' acreage.

It is almost certain that the two crops to be chosen for the experiment will be wheat and cotton.

Grain warehousemen will be interested to learn where the vast stocks of wheat are to be stored out of which to pay the wheat growers in time of failure.

The assessment or premium in kind paid by the farmer each year will be a large percentage of his annual yield if sufficient is to be accumulated to meet losses. It is conceivable that the annual

assessments and storage charges will exceed the payment to farmers in lean years and that after the experiment has been tried for several years it will be abandoned as unprofitable to all concerned.

As long as cereals grown in different quarters of the globe compete with one another in the market place the producer will be prevented from selling the grain returned to him under the insurance plan at as high a price as the local shortage would justify, preventing an adequate recompense. We need look no farther than the present imports of Argentine corn that are holding down the United States corn market.

The growers themselves, when they understand the scheme, can be depended upon to defeat it, unless the bureaucrats can make it appear that the government, that is, the taxpayers are to foot the entire bill.

The Minneapolis Strike

Altho the grain elevators of Minneapolis and St. Paul now loom as the big interest in the labor controversy of the Twin Cities the trouble had its inception in factories where labor was underpaid. Here the teamsters union found a fertile field for organizing, and in one plant the workers joined the flour mill and cereal workers union.

In nearly all the elevators and mills the same men have been employed for years and are satisfied to continue on the present basis. A few communistic agitators are calling strikes in an irresponsible way without the consent of the majority of the workers. Having control of the teamsters' union they control any plant by preventing the movement of products in or out.

By connivance of the local government the teamsters' union owns the streets and no one can haul grain or feed without its permission. Anyone venturing on the streets exposes himself to violence. It is simply a question whether mob rule shall prevail.

DO NOT be depressed because you do not understand all the regimentation of business provided by the Robinson-Patman law or its interpretation by the bureaucrats. Few claim to understand it.

Failure

is only the opportunity more intelligently to begin again.

—HENRY FORD

U. S. Orders for Winnipeg Privileges

A curbstone opinion on the right of an American citizen to buy and sell puts and calls in a foreign country has been handed to J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration by Mastin G. White, one of the legal employes of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

As long as the actual purchase and sale of the privileges were executed in the foreign country, the "sending" of the order cannot constitute "trading" within the definition of the Act. The United States law did not contemplate preventing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, for example, from trading in privileges.

Before this point can be settled it may be necessary for some individual to be prosecuted by the bureaucrats for telegraphing an order for privileges to Winnipeg and a decision on appeal to the Supreme Court.

In his opinion addressed to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, under date of Sept. 10, Solicitor White said:

Your communication presents two questions, (1) whether or not a commission merchant in the City of Chicago may solicit or accept orders for future trading in "privileges" for execution upon the Winnipeg, Canada, market, and (2) whether or not such a commission merchant may accept any futures orders for execution on the markets of a foreign country.

Trading in privileges by any person "in interstate commerce" is forbidden by sec. 4c (B) of the act referred to.

The commission merchant living in Chicago who sends orders to Winnipeg market is trading in "interstate commerce" under the definition of interstate commerce as set forth in sec. 2a and sec. 2b of the act, construing the section as a whole. He would, in violation of the provisions of sec. 4c (B), be entering into a transaction in interstate commerce in "privileges."

His trading in futures on foreign markets is not prohibited by the act, provided, of course, he meets with all of the requirements thereof.

In answer, therefore, to your question as to whether a Chicago futures commission merchant is prohibited by the act from accepting orders for "privileges" for execution on the Winnipeg market, it is my opinion that he cannot lawfully do so.

In answer to your question as to whether the same merchant is barred from accepting any futures orders for execution in foreign markets, it is my opinion that he is not barred from so trading.

Trading in privileges or indemnities, Dr. Duvel says, has long been in disrepute among substantial interests in the grain trade and the rules of the cotton exchanges and other commodity exchanges prohibited such trading even before the Commodity Exchange Act was passed.

Judgment for Customer on Future Trading Debt

Joe Hilbert, a substantial farmer near New Rockford, N. D., in September, 1928, thru McKay, local manager of the Munster Equity Elevator Co., bought 10,000 bus. of Duluth durum December wheat at 99 cents per bushel, advancing \$1,000 as margin. In November he changed over to May delivery. He changed later to July and September, until, in July, 1930, he had advanced \$5,000 as margin. The trade was closed in September, 1930, with a loss of \$1,637.76 over and above the margin.

From 1922 to 1926 the Becker-Barrett-Lockerby Co. of Duluth handled all shipments from the elevator company, and trades in futures for the elevator company's patrons. In 1926 and 1927 it handled such trades for Hilbert that were closed without actual delivery of grain.

The Becker-Barrett-Lockerby Co. brought suit against the elevator company on the ground it had guaranteed the account. The district court of Hennepin County, Minnesota, gave judgment in favor of plaintiff; but this was reversed June 19 1936, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in favor of defendant, Munster Ele-

vator Co., on the ground it was immaterial that the elevator company had guaranteed the account, since it was a gaining transaction.

Judge Loring said: "It is conceded by the plaintiff that a contract for the future delivery of a commodity is involved when the parties to the contract do not intend the delivery of the subject-matter, but a settlement based on the differences between the contract and market prices. The record compels a finding that Hilbert and the plaintiff were engaged in a gambling transaction, and that there was no intent on the part of either that the actual grain contracted for should be delivered."—267 N. W. Rep. 727.

"Council" to Succeed Grain Com'ite on National Affairs

Back in 1931 when federal legislation was expected and the N. R. A. did in fact later formulate codes for the grain exchanges and the country grain elevators a broad organization was affected as the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs to give members of Congress information about the grain trade.

A Washington office was maintained in charge of Edgar Markham, for the past four years representing the Buffalo Corn Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Grain Trade Ass'n of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Board of Trade, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, Philadelphia Commercial Exchange and the St. Louis Merchants Exchange the Chicago Board paying 40 per cent of the expense.

Recently the Chicago Board withdrew, having decided to be represented on its own account in Washington by a firm of lawyers thoroughly familiar with Exchange operations, Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis. Mr. Ellis represented the Board at the hearings before the Commodity Exchange Commission.

The Com'ite decided to close its Washington office three months ago.

A meeting will be held in Milwaukee Oct. 10 or 11 for the purpose of considering the resignations from the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs of the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Duluth Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, the Buffalo Corn Exchange and the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Anticipating the resignations the National Grain Trade Council has been formed to carry on the work, with W. B. Lathrop, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade as chairman, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, vice chairman; and R. B. Bowden, sec'y of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis, sec'y. Already the following have joined the new body: Kansas City Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange, Duluth Board of Trade, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Terminal Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Mr. Markham will continue in charge of the Washington office, which will broaden its activities.

Soybeans, like the cereal grains, are composed of carbohydrates that when oxidized or burned generate heat. Dampness, dirt or green weed seeds facilitate the oxidation.

The first estimate of the area sown to wheat in the Argentine for harvest in 1936-37 is placed at 16,803,000 acres, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. This indicates a gain of 18 per cent over the sown acreage of 1935-36, but it is still 13 per cent below average seedings during the 5 years 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Commodity Act to Go Before Circuit Court

Judge Barnes, on Sept. 12, granted the seven Chicago Board of Trade members, who had asked for an order restraining enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act, permission to appeal to the Circuit Court.

Plaintiffs hold that the Congress has no power to regulate the intrastate business of commission merchants, and declare they will push their appeal to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

The suit was brought on behalf of several partners of James E. Bennett & Co., Bartlett, Frazier Co., Uhlmann Grain Co., F. S. Lewis & Co., Richard Gambrill, Jr., Edwin O. Myers, and John H. Fisher. It named as defendants the Chicago Board of Trade and its directors as individuals, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, Sec'y of Commerce Roper and Attorney General Cummings, Michael L. Igoe, United States district attorney for northern Illinois, and Ernest Kruetgen, Chicago postmaster.

"How to Sell the Farm Market" will be the topic of Glenn H. Campbell, of Cleveland, O., at the Oct. 14 meeting of the Agricultural Publishers Ass'n, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

New President Winnipeg Grain Exchange

William J. Dowler, sec'y-treas. of the Parrish & Heimbecker Ltd., and manager of the company's Winnipeg office, has been elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He was born in Winnipeg and has been identified with its grain trade ever since he graduated from the city's high school. Starting with the Northern Elevator Co. in 1903, he helped to organize the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Cleaning Ass'n and was its asst. manager when in 1912 he resigned to become associated with Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd. His many friends in the trade, both sides of the line, wish him a pleasant and successful term in office.



W. J. Dowler, Winnipeg, Man., President Winnipeg Grain Exchange

All Aboard for the 40th Annual Meeting

A Special Invitation to You

To Grain and Feed Dealers Everywhere:

In October—the 12th and 13th—the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will convene in Milwaukee for its Fortieth Annual Meeting.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange takes this opportunity to extend to the grain and feed trades at large this most cordial invitation to attend this—one of the most important and interesting conventions the National Association has ever held.

We want you to come. We shall be disappointed if you don't come. Milwaukee hospitality, well known to most, if not all of you, awaits your coming.

So, by all means, make your plans accordingly, and arrange to be with us at the October meeting.

You're expected in Milwaukee.

John V. Laurer

President, Milwaukee

Grain & Stock Exchange.

Polish Up On Grading at Milwaukee Meeting

A double-barreled educational feature of the Milwaukee convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be a Barley Grading School and a Grain Grades Exhibit.

The Barley Grading School will be conducted on the trading floor of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange Sunday, Oct. 11.

The Grain Grades Exhibit of samples and inspection equipment will be on display during the convention Oct. 11-13 at the Hotel Schroeder headquarters.

The Exhibit at the Schroeder Hotel will include type samples of all grades of barley, and many grades of other grains, testing kettles, moisture testers, sample dividers, scales, screens and kickers, with competent inspectors

always present to explain every step in grading.

By writing his name and home address on a record provided for that purpose at the Exhibit anyone interested will be mailed free of charge copies of any or all of the instructive pamphlets forming part of the Exhibit.

Barley Grading School

The Barley Grading School will open at 10 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 11, in the Grain and Stock Exchange, continue until noon, resume at 2 p. m. and continue to 5 p. m. under the auspices of the Federal Grain Supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Federal Supervisors W. L. Ingles of Milwaukee and W. P. Carroll of Chicago will be assisted at the School by Allen A. Breed, chief grain inspector. Mr. Breed is the only Chief Inspector now actively engaged in inspection work who was also a Chief Inspector at the time the Grain Standards Act was passed in 1916. Additional instructors and additional equipment to demonstrate grading will be provided to meet the demand, as evidenced by the number of those who inform the authorities of their desire to attend the School, which is FREE.

By sending his name in in advance for registration for the course of instruction the grain dealer will accomplish at one stroke two very desirable objects. First, adequate equipment will be provided by the Government for any number of students, and they will be guaranteed special attention. Register for the Barley School by sending your name to W. L. Ingles, supervisor, 345 Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wisconsin is a barley state and Milwaukee a malting and brewing center. The University of Wisconsin has given special study to barley culture. Dr. Jas. G. Dickson, professor at the University, is one of the leading authorities on barley in the United States, and he will deliver an address, probably in the afternoon at the School, on barley from a grading and malting standpoint. A number of barley dealers have already registered, assuring a large attendance of men deeply interested.

Barley grades cover such a great range in price per bushel, from ordinary feed to high grade malting, that it means money in the pocket of the shipper to know relative values of the barley hauled to his elevator by the grower. Attendance at the School can not fail to be profitable for all interested in the barley trade.

Milwaukee's Grain Market

By H. A. PLUMB, Sec'y

Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange

The history of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange begins in the year 1849, when that ancient institution, the Milwaukee Board of Trade was formed. It was the first trading organization here, and partook somewhat of the nature of a civic body at the same time.

The population of Milwaukee at that time was somewhere between 18,000 and 20,000.

As may be imagined, the trading methods in vogue were primitive in the extreme. Six years later the Corn Exchange came into existence, and progress in business methods was made. In 1858, these two organizations became the Chamber of Commerce, and ten years later the Wisconsin Legislature granted a special charter which has been the basic law of the Exchange ever since.

With the change in the structure of the Association in 1858 began the real vital history of the grain trade at Milwaukee. More modern practices were adopted. Inspection of grain, and official supervision of weighing were established, and Milwaukee was a pioneer in those fields. Prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce took leading parts in the preliminary work which led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act. The first Grain Inspector was appointed in 1859.

Milwaukee became the most important market in the country in the '60s and '70s and maintained that position for a number of years. Gradually, however, its prestige as a wheat market declined, and is now a market principally for coarse grains, chiefly barley.

The Chamber of Commerce occupied quarters in the old Chamber of Commerce Building,

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The Barley Grading School Will Be Held on the Well Lighted Commodious Trading Floor of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Sunday, Oct. 11th.

of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The Grain Trade Meetings at Milwaukee

Three important general sessions, a number of group meetings, and an unusual offering of entertainment features are scheduled for the fortieth annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in Milwaukee, Wisc., on Oct. 12-13. On Oct. 11 a number of members of the association will come to Milwaukee one day early to become students in a barley grading school to be held in the well lighted trading room of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange.

Important General Sessions

The three general sessions, two on Monday and one on Tuesday, are built around important grain trade subjects for discussion. Legislation will be the principal theme of the Monday morning meeting, and the speakers will include Ben C. Clement of Leon Junction, Texas; J. M. Mehl of the Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C.; and W. B. Lathrop, chairman of the newly organized National Grain Trade Council. Preceding these addresses, of course, will be the annual address of the President, S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

At the Monday afternoon session, drouth will be the central theme of the program. Talks will be given by R. O. Pollock, Federal Livestock Relief Administration, Kansas City, Mo.; by H. R. Sumner of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.; and by a crop forecaster who will outline the outlook for 1937.

The Tuesday morning general session will consider the interesting subject of Truck Competition. W. R. Scott of Kansas City; Chester E. Weekes of St. Joseph, Mo.; and two other grain trade representatives will partake in a discussion which, it is hoped, will draw forth interesting comment from the floor.

Following this discussion on trucking, there will be the annual election of officers.

Various Group Meetings

Group meetings are varied enough to offer something of interest to everyone attending the convention.

Barley Grading School

The barley grading school is to be held on the floor of the Grain & Stock Exchange in Milwaukee on Sunday morning and afternoon. In the afternoon there will be discussions of the grading of grains other than barley, and members of the National Association's grades committee are invited to attend, as well as members of the Grain Inspectors Ass'n and Weighmasters Ass'n. Twenty-five students are already enrolled for the grading school.

Weighmasters Association

The Weighmasters Association will hold its annual meeting at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee on Sunday, for its members only.

Association Men Meet

Secretaries and officials of country grain elevator associations will meet at breakfast on Monday morning. W. E. Culbertson, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, will preside and discussions will be made on code affairs by Geo. E. Booth of Chicago, on association work in drouth areas by Capt. L. C. Webster of Minneapolis, and upon convention programs by Fred K. Sale of Indianapolis.

Membership Breakfast

While this breakfast meeting is in session, other incoming convention delegates are invited

to have breakfast in the Coffee Shop of the Schroeder Hotel, where there will be Greeters Committees to get everybody acquainted, and where some special entertainment will be provided. Regular Coffee Shop charges for whatever you order.

Grain Trade "Circle" Meets

Members of the "Circle," an organization of grain men over the country, will meet at breakfast on Monday morning. The meeting will be for its members only.

Old Timers Luncheon

The Old Timers luncheon will come at noon on Monday. Charles S. Clark, secretary of the first convention in 1896, will be one of the men who will contribute, others to include P. E. Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., B. E. Clement of Leon Junction, Texas, and Chas. A. Tower of Des Moines, Ia., Mr. Tower also having been a member of the first association in 1896. A. S. MacDonald of Boston, Mass., former president of the association, will preside at this meeting. This luncheon is not restricted to older men, but is open to any who are interested in a meeting of veterans and who want to hear some tall yarns and reminiscences.

Soy Bean Conference

A meeting for men interested in soy bean handling is being planned for noon on Monday. Whitney Eastman of Milwaukee will preside and speakers will include prominent men in the soy bean marketing and processing industry. As this issue goes to press, not all of the speakers on this program had sent in acceptances, but the subject of soybeans will draw an interested audience, and good speakers are promised.

Grain Trade Council

Members of the National Grain Trade Council will hold an informal session at breakfast on Tuesday morning. Chairman W. B. Lathrop of Kansas City, and Vice-chairman F. Peavey Heffelfinger of Minneapolis will be in charge of the meeting. It is believed that all of the cooperating exchanges will be represented at the meeting.

Committee Breakfast

The resolutions committee and the nominating committee of the convention will meet at breakfast on Tuesday morning, and at that time will welcome suggestions from members.

Editors Have Conference

Editors of grain and feed trade publications will be guests at a breakfast on Tuesday morning. Charles S. Clark of Chicago will preside. One of the principal talks will be given by Edgar Markham of Washington, D. C., on the effects of the Patman bill on advertising. Other men will discuss interesting features of trade journal work.

Feed Men's Meeting

Feed men will have a special luncheon on Tuesday noon, with E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis presiding. David Steenbergh of Milwaukee, editor of the Feed Bag, will be one of the speakers, and another speaker of national prominence has indicated tentative acceptance of a place on this program.

Entertainment Features

Entertainment features of the 1936 convention at Milwaukee will be of unusual interest to both men and women convention visitors.

Ladies Luncheon and Party

There is a special complimentary luncheon for visiting ladies, at the Wisconsin Club, on

Monday noon. Their own program has been provided by the Milwaukee hosts. In the afternoon the ladies will have a bridge party at the Club and in the evening will be Milwaukee guests at a local theater.

Sightseeing Trip for Ladies

A special sightseeing trip for the ladies is planned for Tuesday afternoon, in chartered busses. Men who are not interested in golf may also make arrangements through the registration office for inclusion on this sightseeing trip.

Men to Attend Stag Party

Men of the convention, registered for the programs, will be guests of Milwaukee grain men at a Stag Party late Monday afternoon and evening. This promises to be one of the entertainment highlights of the convention for the men, as there is a certainty that some novel and hilarious entertainment numbers will be provided.

The Golf Tournament

The annual golf tournament will be held Tuesday afternoon at the Blue Mound Country Club, under the direction of H. W. Ladish of Milwaukee. This golf tournament, one of the regular convention events, always draws a good list of competitors. Prizes are offered for the winners, and these prizes will be presented at the banquet.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet will be Tuesday evening, with a speaker of note being promised by the Milwaukee hosts. Following the banquet speaker, there will be entertainment numbers, and then the annual dance in the Schroeder Hotel, with a fine Milwaukee orchestra.

Registration at Hotel

Incoming members are asked to go at once to the Schroeder Hotel, convention headquarters, for registration. The registration fee, which pays for the banquet and entertainment events, will be the same as formerly, \$3.00 per person. The special group meetings at breakfast and luncheon are arranged both to condense convention work (which this year is reduced to two days) and to provide meetings where men interested in special subjects can give their undisturbed attention. Members will be charged for the meals at these meetings, the breakfast charges running from 50c to 75c and the luncheon charges from 75c to \$1.00. These charges have been held low through understanding between the National Association and the Hotel, in order that members may attend without paying more than their customary breakfast or luncheon cost.

No Reduced Fares

There are no special railroad rates for western conventions this year, because of the recent reduced fare schedule put into effect on western roads.

Weighmasters Will Also Meet

The Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association will also hold its 19th Annual Meeting at Milwaukee in the Schroeder Hotel Sunday morning, Oct. 11th. A number of minor subjects will be taken up in the usual Round Table discussion, but action is expected in the matter of "Fees for Weighing Trucks" and the "Safeguarding of Weight Certificates."

While these subjects may receive the special attention of some prominent speaker, every member will be expected to present practical suggestions for improving conditions.

The morning session will be followed by the

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Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Grain Imports?

Grain & Feed Journals: How much corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye was shipped into this country in 1934 and in 1935? What was the carryover of corn July 1, 1934, and 1935?—Teegardin Grain Co., Duvall, O.

Ans.: Imports during 1935 were: corn, 43,233,000; wheat, 38,871,000; oats, 10,106,000; rye, 9,642,000; barley, 4,838,000. In 1934: corn, 2,959,000; wheat, 17,952,000; oats, 5,161,000; rye, 7,624,000; barley, 7,111,000 bus. In the first half of 1936: corn, 5,662,315; wheat, 19,805,540; oats, 45,569; rye, 153,610; barley, 212,680 bus.

On July 1, 1935, the visible supply of corn was 7,696,000, and on July 1, 1934, 35,351,000 bus. The stock of corn on farms was 474,370,000 July 1, 1935, and 630,849,000 bus. July 1, 1934.

Shrinkage of Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the percentage loss of grain stored in concrete tanks?—W. C. Richards, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Sherman, Tex.

Ans.: Elevator superintendents figure an average shrinkage of one-half of one per cent in the amount loaded out compared with the amount loaded into the elevator. This covers loss in handling and running the grain; but not running thru a drier, or cleaning or clipping and is irrespective of time held in the house.

Running corn of 15% moisture has caused a loss of 0.2%, and on corn of 23% moisture a loss of 1.125%.

The government Bureau of Plant Industry elevated corn three times in one day and found the loss in weight for the three elevations to be 1.65%.

Kiln dried malt gains in weight in store, so does very dry grain.

Can Corn Moisture Increase 4.2 Per cent?

Grain & Feed Journals: In October, 1935, we had a car of corn arrive in Pittsburgh and the official inspection on it was Kilndried No. 3 yellow, 16.2% moisture. This car was reconsigned two days later, to Baltimore, rate of freight and arrived there within a reasonable length of time, but on arrival was in bad condition, heating and mouldy.

The car was reconsigned from this point to Baltimore, Md., for reconditioning, at which point it showed 20.4% moisture.

We filed a claim with the railroad company on account of the damage caused us on this car, claiming that moisture must have gotten into the corn while in transit as at that time the Weather Bureau reported several rain storms. The carriers never tested this car for any evidence of leaking after it was unloaded but they have refused payment of this claim.

We would appreciate it very much if you could give us any information as to whether or not corn would accumulate this amount of moisture after it was kilndried to a No. 3 yellow basis and in this case, to 16.2%.

What do you think our prospects would be were we to enter suit against the carrier?—Geo. E. Rogers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans.: Clean sound corn can stand in car a few days in bright, clear weather without taking on moisture.

Corn containing more than the 15.5% limit for No. 2 and possibly having a mixture of foreign material, in damp weather is likely to take on an additional one-half of one per cent moisture. An increase of 4 per cent may be caused by a leaking car roof or by fermentation of the mass, tho fermentation usually does not increase the moisture content as much as that.

The facts that at destination the corn was mouldy and heating point to fermentation as the cause of increase in moisture content.

This car may have taken on ½% at Pittsburgh and the remaining 3.7% moisture thru subsequent fermentation.

If the carrier puts up the defense of "inherent vice" and supports it with proof shipper can hardly recover damages.

Track and Right of Way Lease?

Grain & Feed Journals: The N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. Co. has offered us a lease for a side track and land which we use, containing the following clause:

"It is understood that the movement of railroad locomotives involves some risk of fire, and the lessee assumes all responsibility for and agrees to indemnify the railroad company against loss or damage to property of the lessee, or to property upon its premises, arising from fire caused by locomotives operated by the railroad company on said portion of sidetrack, or in the vicinity thereof, for the purpose of serving said lessee, except to the premises of the railroad company and to rolling stock belonging to the railroad company or to others, and to shipments in the course of transportation."

It looks to me like we are made liable for all damage by fire, if the fault is that of the railroad or ours. Is this clause as it should be?—John Grogan, manager, Ambia Grain Co., Ambia, Ind.

Ans.: The clause with regard to fire is not so objectionable as it sounds. It does not make the lessee liable for ALL loss by fire, but only when from a locomotive engine switching for the lessee, the railroad company expressly retaining its own risk on its property and on property in course of transportation.

The limitation of lessee's liability to property on his own premises protects him from paying for losses on property of third persons when fire spreads hundreds of feet thru negligence of the railroad company, and makes it a legitimate risk for a fire insurance policy.

Most of the western grain carrying railroad companies have a similar clause in their side track agreements and right of way leases.

Milwaukee's Grain Market

[Continued from page 236]

corner of Michigan St. and Broadway for 55 years. On May 27, 1935, it removed to its new home at the corner of N. Milwaukee and E. Mason Sts., a modern building adapted in all particulars to the needs of an Exchange.

In 1931 the name of the Association was changed from Chamber of Commerce to Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, and a Stock Exchange Department was added to its grain activities, and we believe this organization was the first one of the grain exchanges to provide for a securities market in addition to its grain trading operations.

The first shipment of grain from Milwaukee recorded is a "cargo" of wheat consisting of 4,000 bus., in one of the small schooners of those early days.

Today Milwaukee takes second rank among Great Lakes ports in point of money value of commodities received and shipped, and is the fourth in tonnage volume. In the past five years the average grain shipments by lake routes have amounted to 12,000,000 bus. for the navigation season.

Milwaukee is important as a market for barley. It is the leading market for the malting types of barley, for here are located great malting plants which make Milwaukee the largest malting center in the world.

Milwaukee is also a leading white corn market. One of the largest white corn products plants in the country is located here. This plant has large daily requirements for white corn supplies, and liberal premiums are paid for the higher grades of corn. The moving picture industry depends upon Milwaukee to

furnish artificial snow, manufactured from the white varieties of corn.

Milwaukee's total storage capacity today is approximately 26,000,000 bus., including the manufacturing industries. The malting concerns will have a capacity of 16,680,000 bus. and an annual manufacturing capacity of 34,000,000 bus. when construction now under way is completed, which will be some time this fall. Six large maltsters are increasing their facilities greatly, some to double their former capacity.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 26. The Buckwheat Ass'n, Elmira, N. Y., Hotel Langwell.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Oct. 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler Hotel, Columbus, O.

Oct. 27. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 2, 3, 4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

An Argentine corn cargo of 65,000 bus. was received Sept. 12 at New Orleans, and 20,000 bus. had started to heat?? ? ? ?

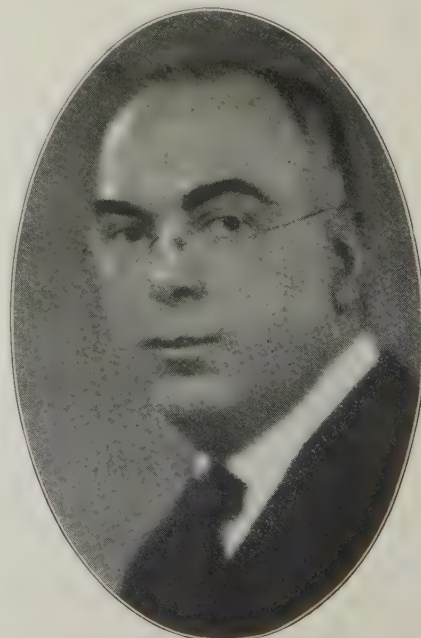
Death of Joseph Badenoch

Joseph W. Badenoch, for several terms chairman of the business conduct com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade, and long a director of the Board, died Sept. 12 at the Presbyterian Hospital after a brief and sudden illness of thrombosis of the heart.

He had been chairman of the Citizens Com'te for Honest Elections that unearthed many frauds.

He was a son of John Joseph Badenoch, founder of the J. J. Badenoch Co., who had been president of the Board of Education, and chief of police in 1895 and 1896.

Joseph was 61 years of age and made his home at Brown's Lake, Wisconsin. He is survived by his widow, Anna C. Badenoch, and four children, and three brothers, David, Edward and Ernest, the two latter being members of the J. J. Badenoch Co.



Jos. W. Badenoch, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Northern Ohio Grain Dealers Meet

Probably one of the oldest among groups of grain dealers consistently holding monthly get-together meetings is the Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n. Operating without dues, coming together partly to discuss informally their common trade problems, but mostly just to rub elbows with each other, have a good time, and be assured that grain dealers can be good friends, the trade of northwestern Ohio has met regularly each month from April until October for 23 years.

While the meetings are held in the evening, following a 6:30 dinner, the trade usually starts gathering early in the afternoon, and many of the dealers bring their wives along for this brief outing, depending upon the attractions offered by the meeting place. This voluntary organization encompasses literally all of northwestern Ohio, many dealers driving 50, 80, even 120 miles, to attend.

The association accepted the invitation of the popular and well-known head of the Metamora Elevator Co., Sam Rice, to meet in Metamora on the 15th. Over 200 from Ohio and southern Michigan attended. As chairman Sam made arrangements for the chicken dinner, served in the basement of the M. E. Church in the evening, and delivered a warm welcome after the dinner and the community singing, led by Fred Mayer, Toledo, had prepared the delegates for the program.

Charles S. Latchaw, Fostoria, Sec'y Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, acted as master of ceremonies.

"Metamora," said Mr. Rice, "has the distinction of having almost an exclusive railroad, the Ohio & Morenci. If one lives at Berkey, he says the railroad begins at that point and runs to Morenci; if he lives at Morenci, he says the railroad begins at that point and runs to Berkey. We had hoped to have one of the railroad's new gasoline engines on display for you here, but the engine was busy hauling cars of grain."

GEORGE R. FORRESTER, Toledo, responded to the welcome with the comment that "Metamora is far more widely known than most towns of its size, due to the individual initiative of Sam Rice," and expressed the appreciation of the dealers.

SECY JOE KENDALL reviewed the minutes of the last meeting.

SPIRITED BIDDING centered around selection of a meeting place for the October meeting. Ada won, with a promise of a corn husking contest, a county fair, and the most expensive two miles of concrete road in the state, as sights for the guests on Oct. 8.

SEYMOUR HIRSCH, Toledo, reviewed the clover seed situation. "An excessively high price for clover seed in this country," he said, "is an open invitation to producers in other countries. Their offerings of foreign seed will be accepted in districts that grow clover only for hay, at a reasonable differential under seed of domestic origin. This tends to stabilize prices, which might skyrocket to unknown levels were we dependent on the domestic crop. Canada alone may be expected to offer buyers in this country between 60 and 100 cars of seed."

Running the price of clover seed too high on the basis of the current domestic crop is apt to cause a repetition of the catastrophe of 1934, when spring found a great supply of high-priced seed to supply a limited market. The market broke, and those holding clover seed lost heavily."

General discussion of the corn crop condition, opened with a report from Carl Heldberg, Okolona, estimated the average prospective yield at 75% of last year. Excessive heat during the summer retarded filling of the ears.

B. A. WALLACE, Columbus, Ohio State University, who has kept records on the profits and losses of between 100 and 150 farmers elevators in the state since 1928, said, "Prelimi-

nary figures show another increase in the volume of dollar business done in 1935, bringing it almost to the level of 1929, a peak year. In 1929 the average dollar volume per elevator on which records were kept was \$175,000; last year it was \$174,000. The low was in 1932-33 with an average of \$82,000.

"Last year the average net gain per elevator was \$4,400. This shows a great improvement from the levels of 1933. Private companies have shown a similar gain."

SAM RICE introduced E. A. Beamer, Blissfield, Mich., head of the National Live Stock Shippers Ass'n, who quoted many enlightening statistics in a plea for tariffs to protect the farmers and save domestic markets for domestic producers.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLETS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

On the matters of foreign outlets, tariffs, and reciprocal trade treaties, the farmer is not receiving justice. Agriculture is entitled to the American market for all forms of commodities that can be efficiently produced in this country. We have far too large a free list. We must have not only far more additional tariff protection, but we must prevent this unfair treatment of the farmer in reciprocal trade treaties and international trade.

According to the Department of Commerce statistics of foreign trade for 1935, after eliminating non-competitive food imports such as tea, coffee, etc., our total imports of competitive foodstuffs grown on foreign soils totalled in round numbers \$500,000,000 and exceeded our exports of foodstuffs by 125 per cent. Amazing, isn't it? Such a situation seems absurd when one considers the consumers of America have been paying out hard earned wages and salaries in certain benefit payments to American farmers to reduce the production of the necessities of life, when these same farmers would have much preferred employing such idle acres in growing the major portion of the \$500,000,000 worth of foodstuffs this country imported.

The meeting ended with a burst of music from the violin ensemble, led by Mrs. Bessie Beisel, and everybody singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Drying Argentine Corn

The National Grain & Elevator Board of Argentina has decided that corn artificially dried, whether by steam or hot air apparatus, must be delivered with a basis of 14.5% moisture, and be free from any mixture whatever with naturally dried grain. This compares with the recognized basis of 15.5% for naturally dried corn.

The measure has been taken with a view to maintaining prestige of Argentine corn by ensuring its arrival in foreign markets in the best possible condition.

Many driers are being installed. The common method of drying damp corn in Argentina is by spreading it in the sun and turning it frequently. It is a slow process, but it has the merit of preserving the appearance of the grain, whereas machine-dried grain is rougher, duller and less attractive in appearance. Mixtures of sun-dried and machine-dried corn are said to have an unpleasant odor and to be liable to ferment during storage or in transit on board ship. The cost of drying by the two methods is about the same, the extra labor by the one process offsetting the expense of machinery and fuel of the other.

The National Grain & Elevator Board, newly created, which is to control the domestic and export grain trade of the Republic in all its phases, including the elevator system when built, consists of: Emilio A. Coni, chairman; Jose A. Pedrolini Parera, vice-chairman; Vicente A. Brunini, Federico G. Covernton and

E. Roberto Werner. The two first named represent the Government. The three last named members were selected by the Government from lists of nominees submitted by the organizations they represent, in accordance with the requirements of the Grain Act. The period of service is six years.

Chicago Board to Vote on Soybean Futures

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade will vote Oct. 2 on the establishment of a future trading market in soybeans.

The greatly increased volume of soybeans handled thru the Chicago market led to a demand for a futures market and to the appointment of a com'te by the Board of Trade, Jan. 28, to study the desirability of establishing such a market.

The com'te, of which Austin D. Sturtevant is chairman, canvassed the situation most thoroly and has recently brought in a favorable report.

The com'te prepared and distributed 1,500 questionnaires to country shippers thru the co-operation of 51 cash grain receivers, who were asked to send the questionnaires only to actual shippers of soybeans from the 1935 crop. The creation of the proposed futures market was favored by 86 per cent of those to whom the questionnaire was sent.

Representatives of 15 elevators at Chicago attending a called meeting brought out that soybeans can be successfully stored and their opinion that a futures market should be established; that it would result in improved merchandising conditions; that it would result in increased cash soybean business for the Chicago market; and that the hedging facilities would be of great aid to the elevator operators.

It was the consensus of opinion that No. 2 yellow soybeans should be deliverable at contract price and No. 3 yellow at a reasonable discount. Opinions of what constitutes a reasonable discount varied from 1c to 4c, with the general feeling that 2c would be about right.

Processors were opposed to a futures market, as late as March, 1936, but their opinion has since changed, and they are now almost unanimously in favor of the fundamental idea, as developed from a meeting and from letters from 24 processors.

Five states which may be expected to most affect and be affected by a futures market at Chicago, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio, produced over 90 per cent of the United States production in 1935 and more than half of the United States soybeans were gathered in Illinois alone.

During the preceding crop year, 2,522,000 bushels of soybeans arrived in Chicago. This was 2.47 per cent of arrivals of all grains and 2.87 per cent of rail arrivals. During the year ending June 30, 1936, the arrivals of soybeans were 9,628,000 bus. This was 7.70 per cent of all grain arrivals and 8.40 per cent of rail arrivals. The increase was 7,106,000 bushels, or 381.76 per cent.

Chicago is the natural gateway for the movement of soybeans from the main producing areas into export channels and is the *only market* at which export has yet developed.

Of the 51 mills known to have crushed soybeans in the past crop year, 36 are so located as to be directly affected by a futures market at Chicago.

The com'te recommends trading and quotation in 1,000 bushel lots for the convenience of country shippers.

The National Securities Act was held constitutional by Judge Martin at Memphis Sept. 12 in the prosecution of three men charged with using the mails to defraud, in violation of the Act.

A. W. Mayo, of Chicago, principal accountant of the Commodity Exchange Commission, is assisting grain brokers in different cities to devise bookkeeping systems to segregate margins on future trades.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome. ment to country markets, are always welcome.

Perrysburg, O., Sept. 16.—Corn is maturing rapidly. Looks like about 60% of a normal crop. —Geo. Perkins, Perrysburg Grain & Supply Co.

St. Johns, O., Sept. 19.—Corn is making 50% of a normal crop. Farmers are about finished cutting it.—W. A. Fisher, St. Johns Elevator, Inc.

Whittemore, Ia., Sept. 20.—Corn here is about one-half a crop, 20 to 25 bus. per acre; oats two-thirds crop, 30 to 35 per acre.—Whittemore Elevtr. Co.

Garfield, Wash., Aug. 31.—Harvesting of crops is progressing rapidly in this vicinity. Several exceptional yields are recorded, 56½ bus. of spring wheat an acre, 90 bus. of oats and 14.2 sacks of peas.—F. K. H.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 10.—Soil conditions are just fair over almost the entire state for fall seeding. The late rains have percolated down so that plowing and seeding can go forward but there is absolutely no sub-soil moisture and hope of a crop is based on more moisture from the clouds. If we get it in time there will be a very heavy acreage of wheat and rye for the 1937 crops and a big run of early business for the elevators. Here's hoping.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—The preliminary estimate for the Province of Ontario of the yield of spring wheat, oats and barley for 1936, per acre, compared with the final estimates of 1935, in bus., was as follows, the figures for 1936 being given first: Spring wheat, 17.4 and 18.8; oats, 29.2 and 36.0; barley, 27.1 and 32.2. The final estimates of acreages of field crops for 1936 and comparative figures for 1935 for Ontario are as follows: Fall wheat, 509,300 and 555,100; spring wheat, 98,000 and 98,800; oats, 2,345,900 and 2,376,700; barley, 519,200 and 523,000; buckwheat, 197,000 and 186,400.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—The first estimate of the 1936 wheat crop for Canada was given out a few days ago by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 232,973,000 bus. being forecast. Of this amount, 220,903,000 bus. is spring wheat, and 12,070,000 bus. fall wheat. Following are the estimates of the principal grain crops of Canada, the figures given first being the preliminary for 1936, and those given second, in parentheses, being the final for 1935, the last 000 being omitted: Spring wheat, 220,903 (264,738); fall wheat, 12,070 (12,601); all wheat, 232,973 (277,339); oats, 274,463 (394,348); rye, 4,982 (9,606); barley, 74,976 (83,975); flax, 1,855 (1,472).

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 19.—Late corn is coming along fine and the lowest estimate we can hear of in eastern-central Indiana for corn is 40% of last year, which would be fully 60% of an average of five years yield. Our final threshing of oats showed they came very near to an average crop, and the best quality we have had for five years. Wheat was a good crop. Farmers are busy filling silos, and ploughing for wheat. We are selling more fertilizer this year than we did last, most farmers are buying double strength and going to put equal to 300-lb. per acre with their seed wheat. Clover seed crop showing up a little better. Looks as though Indiana would raise about enough alfalfa seed to do us this year. Looks as though about half the soybeans would be cut for hay.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 8.—Late corn is steadily improving, and it looks as though we would have better than 50 per cent of an average crop. Wheat seeding is under way, and there will be, we think, the largest crop sown in a good many years. We are considerably ahead of last year in furnishing fertilizer. There is some clover seed showing up, where they didn't expect any. Farmers say that the red clover is going to be very well filled. Instead of cutting hay for the last crop of alfalfa, they are cutting it for seed, so we would imagine Indiana would have about all the alfalfa seed it would need and may have enough red clover to answer requirements.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12.—On Sept. 10 the third U. S. Government crop report gave the total flax production for 1936 as 6,310,000 bus., a very negligible change from the Aug. 1 figure of 6,342,000 bus. The condition of the crop was reported to be 28.8 and the average yield per acre, 3.7 bus. Evidently, the rains during August helped to save late sown flax. That the crop was forced early to maturity by the blistering heat of July, is evident from the fact that during the month of August, 1,700,000 bus., in other words, 27.11 per cent of the total crop, was marketed. Last year, only 990,000 bus., or 6.9 per cent of the Government's estimate, was sold during August, and we have to look back to 1932 to find as much seed coming to the terminals in that month as in 1936. At present, receipts at Minneapolis are extremely light, owing to the picketing of linseed oil mills and elevators by Union organizers. As a result, prices have been strong.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Middle Point, O., Sept. 11.—We have been busy handling grain, hay and straw since May. The drouth of 1936 seems to have extended over more territory than the drouths of 1930 and 1934 and our demand for hay is more than double and the prices that we have been receiving are more than double the average prices paid during the last five years. The quality of hay this year is far superior to that of several years back. We always have a good grade of hay when we have dry weather during harvesting time. We expect high prices and a good demand for grain, hay and straw until a new crop is raised. The farmers in northwestern Ohio have harvested a good crop of matured hay and straw and will harvest a good crop of corn, which is maturing very rapidly and will be out of frost damage by the middle of September, and even the late corn will be out of frost damage by the first of October. We harvested a good crop of wheat and oats of good quality. Conditions in this territory are very favorable for a profitable year's business.—H. G. Pollock, mgr., Pollock Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—The soil in the north is now generally wet, while in the south showers of the previous week dried out rapidly and generally dry conditions again prevail. Corn in the wet areas made average progress and there is an increased area showing average condition; many areas in the north have good ear development with a half or more now safe from frost; in the south the crop generally remains poor and beyond improvement stage, much having been shocked or placed in silage. Plowing for winter wheat and other winter grains has progressed rapidly and in many areas has been completed and the seed beds placed in readiness for seeding; a few sowings of rye have been reported. Soybeans in areas favored by good rains are growing and podding well, but in the drier areas condition is variable and the plants short in growth; considerable has been cut for hay. Alfalfa has continued to improve from the showers, third cutting continuing in the north, and a few fourth cuttings being made in some of the better southern fields. There has been some further revival of heat-drouth injured clover.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 19. Farmers are preparing a nice seed bed for winter wheat which they will start to seed the last of the month. Very little wheat back on the farms and the wheat in country elevators is moving out very slowly. Illinois corn is much farther advanced towards maturity than usual. Seventy-five per cent of the crop is now safe from frost. Considerable corn will soon be dry enough to crib. Reports from the northern, central and east-central sections show numerous fair yields and some up to average. Corn conditions are uneven generally, and extremely so in the drier areas. There is much corn that is poor to a failure for grain in the southern and west-central sections. A large part of this damaged corn will be used for fodder and silage. Farmers with old corn have been gradually disposing of it. Demand only fair, as premiums are too high over new corn to attract buyers. Farmers have been busy during the week cutting corn, soy beans, cowpeas and alfalfa hay filling silos. Present plans are to seed a large acreage of fall wheat and rye. The serious pasture feed shortage, especially in central and southern Illinois, accounts for the increased rye acreage to help provide much needed fall, winter and early spring pasture feed.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 15.—Coming south from Oakley, conditions bettered within 30 miles, and from there to here, thru Garden City and Liberal, Kan., across Oklahoma Panhandle to Spearman, Tex., to here, 300 miles, found soil moisture in good shape for the seeding and growing start of wheat, seeding being rushed, with more than half finished, much of which now showing nicely over ground. Those good rains of around ten days ago also greatly helped late-planted, emergency roughage, which now promises much better than such crop farther east in Kansas. Coming northeast from Amarillo, thru Texas Panhandle to Shattuck, Okla., seeding of wheat progressing, altho not so far advanced as farther west. Surface moisture reaches from ten to fourteen inches down, so, in all, relative to over 500 miles covered in the two panhandles, there is now moisture enough to give wheat a fair start.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

The administration has abandoned its plans perfected last August to boost the price of meat to the city workers by buying up cattle.

Soybean Production

Washington, D. C.—The Sept. 1 condition of soybeans of 59.6 per cent is practically unchanged from the Aug. 1 condition, but remains considerably below the 10-year (1923-32) average of 80.6 per cent and is lower than any previous year on record, according to the Dept. of Agriculture. The deterioration which continued in the North Central states thru most of August was offset to some extent in some of these states by showers and cooler weather the latter part of the month.

State	Production		
	Average 1923-32	1935	Indicated 1936
	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	423	880	798
Indiana	1,925	5,899	3,094
Illinois	4,926	21,834	18,150
Iowa	670	6,800	2,200
Missouri	1,030	1,046	448
North Carolina	1,230	1,232	1,726
Six States	10,204	37,691	26,416

Government Report on Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

State	BUCKWHEAT		
	Condition Sept. 1	Production	
	Average 1923-32	Average 1928-32	Indicated 1936
	Thousand bushels		
Me.	89	89	220
N. Y.	81	56	1,666
Pa.	78	77	2,232
Ohio	80	70	297
Ind.	80	45	96
Ill.	79	57	60
Mich.	73	56	186
Wis.	78	42	136
Minn.	72	47	130
Iowa	81	51	90
Md.	75	68	72
Va.	74	67	168
W. Va.	78	74	280
U. S.	78.1	64.1	5,793

State	FLAXSEED		
	Condition Sept. 1	Production	Indicated
	Average 1923-32	Average 1928-32	1936
	Thousand bushels		
Minn.	77	38	3,895
Iowa	81	63	112
N. Dak.	60	12	1,048
S. Dak.	61	12	88
Mont.	58	22	88
U. S.	64.6	28.8	6,310

State	GRAIN SORGHUMS		
	Condition Sept. 1	Production	Indicated
	Average 1923-32	Average 1928-32	1936
	Thousand bushels		
Mo.	79	29	1,112
Neb.	79	30	680
Kans.	69	20	6,688
Okla.	68	18	7,400
Tex.	71	43	33,820
Colo.	70	37	1,325
N. Mex.	75	38	3,000
Ariz.	89	86	1,120
Calif.	85	82	3,090
U. S.	70.5	33.1	58,850

State	BEANS (Dry, Edible)		
	Condition Sept. 1	Production	Indicated
	Average 1923-32	Average 1928-32	1936
	Thousand bags		
N. Y.	72	46	583
Mich.	63	45	2,591
Neb.	76	53	73
Mont.	72	58	244
Idaho	85	89	1,464
Wyo.	84	90	429
Colo.	64	43	978
N. Mex.	62	40	276
Calif.	76	78	3,964
U. S.	69.2	59.8	10,771

*Bags of 100 pounds.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Garfield, Wash., Aug. 31.—Railroads are behind in their grain shipment.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—Exports of grain for August showed a grand total via Canadian sea-board ports of 11,095,020 bus. of wheat, 366,308 bus. oats, 234,186 bus. barley, 83,023 bus. rye.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Whittemore, Ia., Sept. 20.—Not much old corn left here. Probably 75% of oats sold that will be sold, as farmers will feed most of the oats they now have.—Whittemore Elevator Co., by D. W. Ault, mgr.

San Francisco, Cal.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 6,550 tons, barley 38,033, oats 640, corn 80 compared with wheat 5,280 tons, barley 33,600, oats 120, corn 200, in August, 1935.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Ft. William, Ont., Sept. 14.—Overseas clearances of wheat totaled 16,681,019 bus. for the month of August, compared to 16,521,001 bus. a month ago and 8,312,589 bus. a year ago.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Philadelphia, Pa.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 510,470 bus., corn 125,623, oats 30,903, rye 326,336, barley 1,248, compared with wheat 806,516 bus., corn 815,672, oats 46,066, rye 490, barley 3,799 in August, 1935.—Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, John H. Frazier, chief grain inspector.

New Orleans, La.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,500 bus., corn 321, oats 1,465, compared with wheat 7,464 bus., corn 935, oats 19,188 in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 2,800 bus., corn 75,000, oats 2,000 compared with wheat 2,800 bus., corn 260,000, oats 4,000 in August, 1935.—New Orleans Board of Trade, J. M. Wilkie, chief inspector.

New York, N. Y.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,845,261 bus., corn 176,300, oats 72,250, rye 3,400, barley 6,000, compared with wheat 1,361,446 bus., corn 1,048,584, oats 109,900, rye 24,200, barley 25,000, in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,644,000 bus., rye 4,000, barley 6,000, compared with wheat 1,415,000 bus., rye 20,000 in August, 1935.—Dept. of Information and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Churchill, Man., Sept. 14.—From Churchill five vessels took 1,484,082 bus. of wheat in August and three more carried 927,599 bus. by Sept. 10 to surpass the grand total for last season. A number of vessels are reported in or due for cargoes over the past week-end and ensuing few days, so there is little doubt the present will easily be the best season to date for Churchill.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Ft. William.

Peoria, Ill.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 447,400 bus., corn 1,879,200, oats 172,000, rye 163,200, barley 330,400, compared with wheat 455,000 bus., corn 855,100, oats 950,500, rye 122,400, barley 224,000 in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 567,600 bus., corn 825,600, oats 160,000, rye 6,000, barley 127,400, compared with wheat 670,800 bus., corn 323,400, oats 771,000, rye 50,400, barley 102,200 in August, 1935.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Peoria Board of Trade.

Agricultural Imports

Wheat imports during the month of July were very heavy, according to a report just released by the Government Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the seven months of 1936 and 1935, ending July, imports have been:

	1936	1935
Wheat, bu.	25,288,000	13,687,000
Corn	6,963,000	23,269,000
Oats	46,569	10,083,000
Rye	444,610	7,907,800
Barley	631,680	4,768,284
Barley Malt, lbs.	153,908,914	214,422,344

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,655,400 bus., corn 1,367,000, oats 880,500, rye 42,000, barley 292,800, soybeans 21,000, compared with wheat 5,086,500 bus., corn 681,000, oats 626,000, rye 34,500, barley 35,200, soybeans 1,500 in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 898,800 bus., corn 505,750, oats 348,500, rye 51,200, barley 47,800, compared with wheat 1,970,000 bus., corn 77,820, oats 349,050, rye 19,500, barley 12,800, soybeans 1,500 in August, 1935.—St. Louis Merchants Exchange, W. J. Krings, secy.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—The visible supply of Canadian wheat Sept. 11, including 11,862,011 bus. in rail transit, was reported as 154,040,985 bus. compared with the revised figure of 147,739,257 bus. for the previous week and 206,904,181 bus. for the week ending Sept. 13, 1935. The last two amounts do not include rail in transit wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 4 amounted to 19,793,094 bus., an increase of 4,179,211 bus. over the previous week when 15,613,883 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 14,171,639 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 14.—Receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators during August were: Wheat 1,530,669 bus., oats 283,701, barley 7,721, compared with wheat 1,598,540 bus., oats 36,841, barley 4,606 in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 4,057,952 bus., oats 125,591, barley 7,406, compared with wheat 1,870,535 bus., oats 39,911, barley 4,169 in August, 1935.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Ft. William.

Boston Receives Feed from the Argentine

BY L. V. STONE

Influx of foreign grains to relieve shortage caused by the drought has begun. First was a shipment of 560 bags of Argentine corn, brought to Boston from Buenos Aires on the steamer West Calumb.

Then came the steamer Edam from Rotterdam with 42,000 bus. Argentine corn that had been shipped to Rotterdam, stored, and finally sold to New England, traveling 9,000 miles by sea before reaching Boston.

Next came the steamer Porsanger from Antwerp, with 256,155 bus. Argentine corn and 6,512 bus. oats. Finally, the Nicolas Angelos came in from Rosario with 250,000 bus. Argentine corn.

Feeds, too, are coming from South America, the steamer Satartia bringing 4,480 bags bran and 4,520 bus. pollars from Buenos Aires.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"IT is better," thinks A. J. Hosler, Mount Cory, O., "to hire trucks yourself, and haul grain from the farms to your own elevator, than to see it sold to large truckers, and carried direct from the farm to the terminal market."

TO MEET the competition of portable grinders and of trucks buying beans direct from the farmers, one Michigan elevator offered to give a pound of grinding free with every pound of beans sold to the elevator. If a seller of beans did not require the grinding at the time of selling his beans he was given a credit slip which entitled him to the grinding at any time.

The elevator did not claim to find this practice profitable. It simply declared a state of war on the trucks.

DUMPED MONKEY WRENCH INTO PIT.—The Farmers Elevator Co. at Crooks, S. Dak., recently had a most unusual experience when a farmer dumped a load of grain together with a monkey-wrench into the pit. All went well until the wrench cut the belt in two and started the grain going in the opposite direction from which it was intended. As the belt came down the leg on the side where it was expected to go up, one end found the door in the leg casing and made a hasty exit. Imagine the manager's surprise when he looked out of the office and saw the belt piled up on the work floor. Manager Crooks immediately summoned his customers and together they tied short lengths of rope together which had been on duty holding binder twine intact and together they pulled the belt part way up but found the weight of the belt exceeded that of the man power, so they got a half-hitch around the elevator leg that would hold the belt until more friends and neighbors could be summoned. This being accomplished they proceeded to re-install the belt. It was discovered that 6 ft. of the belt had been so badly damaged by the invading monkey-wrench that new belting was needed to re-establish contact between the two ends. Now Mr. Crooks asks that no more monkey business be brought to his elevator.—R. W. Oglesby.

Corn grind of 11 United States refiners in August amounted to 6,763,000 bus., compared with 6,283,000 in July and 13,917,000 a year ago. For the first eight months of 1936, the grind amounted to 48,935,035 bus., compared with 34,054,343 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat													
	High	Low	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
Chicago	115½	85	110½	110½	111½	112	111½	111½	112½	113½	112½	113½	113	113½	115¾	115¾
Winnipeg	108½	....	97½	98½	100¾	101	102	103½	104½	105½	104½	104½	104½	106½	108½	108½
Liverpool*	120¾	....	112¾	112½	113½	115¾	116¾	115½	118½	116½	118½	117½	117½	120¾	119½	119½
Kansas City	115½	79½	109¾	109¾	111¾	111½	110½	110¾	111½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	113¾	115	115
Minneapolis	129	87¾	122½	122¾	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	125¾	126	125¾	126	125¾	126	127¾	128¾
Duluth, durum	135½	....	124	124	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	124½	125¾	125	124¾	125	126	126
Milwaukee .....	....	85¾	110½	110½	112	112½	111½	111½	112¾	113½	112¾	112¾	113½	114	....	....
Corn																
Chicago	102½	52¼	94½	94¾	95	96	95½	95½	95½	95½	96¼	95¾	95½	94¾	94¾	94¾
Kansas City	104¾	53¾	96¼	96¾	97	97¾	97	97¾	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Milwaukee	102½	52½	94¾	94¾	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Oats																
Chicago	46¼	26½	42¼	42¼	42½	42¾	42½	42½	42½	43	42½	43	42½	43	42¾	43
Winnipeg	48¼	....	41¾	42¾	43¾	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾	45½	44¾	44¾	44½	45	45½	45½
Minneapolis	45½	26½	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Milwaukee	46	31	42¼	42¼	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	....	....
Rye																
Chicago	83¾	55¼	80½	80¾	81¾	82	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	80½	80¾	80¾	81½	82¾	82¾
Minneapolis	80½	61½	76¾	77	78½	77¾	77¾	78	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	77½	78½	78½	78½
Winnipeg	70	....	65¼	66	67½	68½	68	68½	68½	68½	67¾	67¾	67¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Duluth .....	....	....	77¾	78	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79	78¾	78½	79	....	....
Barley																
Minneapolis	74½	38	68¾	69¾	70	70¾	71¾	71¾	72¼	72¾	71¾	72¾	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾
Winnipeg	61¾	....	52¾	53¾	55¾	56	56	56¾	56¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	59¾	60¾	60¾	60¾

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Michigan Shippers Vote to Tag Beans

A plan to tag all bags of Michigan navy beans shipped by ass'n members, with colored inspection tags giving the grade and quality, and a serial number corresponding with the number on the original inspection certificate, was unanimously adopted by the delegates to the 44th annual convention of the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n, at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Sept. 11-12.

Harking back to action of the leading jobbers in a meeting at Owosso on March 27, whereat they agreed, effective Apr. 15, to buy and ship from Michigan only the top four grades of beans, speakers attributed most of the increase in the price of beans after that date to the improvement in the quality of beans reaching the consuming trade.

Tagging was believed to be another forward step in the merchandising of beans, whereby buyers would be assured of quality. The plan calls for a white and blue tag to identify "Choice Hand Picked"; a green tag for "Prime Hand Picked"; a red tag for "Choice Re-Cleaned"; and a yellow tag for "Fancy Screened."

Friday Afternoon Session

PRES. G. M. ROWELL, Yale, presided at the opening session that followed an ass'n luncheon in the Spanish Grill of the hotel.

J. F. THOMSON, Jackson, of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, talked briefly about the Michigan State Fair, being held at Detroit. "Conditions," he said, "are favorable to the bean industry, due to a reduction in the supply of foodstuffs that means increased prices all along the line."

"A development in agriculture now under way is packaging of farm products in a manner that not only advertises them, but gives the customer an assurance of their quality."

PRES. ROWELL, in reviewing the work of the Ass'n during the last year, said:

President Rowell's Address

One year ago, we found ourselves with a large carry-over from the 1934 crop, and the final figures for the 1935 crop gave us 4,800,000 bags of beans, making well over 5,000,000 bags to sell. Price to the grower one year ago was \$2.35 per bag.

A good demand absorbed the large movement from September until January. The month of October, a year ago, showed the largest number of cars shipped for any one month since records have been kept.

January, 1936, found prices to the grower below the \$2 mark with around 50% of the beans still to be shipped. However, a consistent demand prevailed and shipments remained heavy during the first three months of the year. An upturn of about 25c per bag occurred during February when Michigan roads were blocked with snow. Then the grower price again settled back to below the \$2 mark.

During the winter months a condition had developed in the industry that promised to strangle all of us. Had it not been corrected it undoubtedly would have ruined Michigan beans. Due to small margins, shippers and truckers were sending ungraded stocks to the trade. The poor quality of these stocks discouraged buyers. This situation tended to depress prices to the growers. It was impossible to get the price above the \$2 mark.

Your Board of Directors instructed the Secretary to invite all jobbers to a meeting in Owosso on March 27.

The action taken at that meeting was later called the Square Deal in the bean industry. The jobbers unanimously agreed that they would buy and ship from the State nothing but the top four grades of beans, choice hand-picked, prime hand-picked, choice re-cleaned and fancy screened.

The movement was well received by wholesale grocers, brokers, commission men and distributors everywhere. It is generally conceded that at least one dollar of the price advance before the drought was due to this constructive effort.

We started out to sell about 5,000,000 bags of beans. This has been done. Stocks in growers hands are well cleaned up, stored stocks in

elevators, the lowest in years. No speculative stocks of consequence exist. We come up to the new crop with no heavy load.

What the picture will be one year from today depends on us. If we work constructively and co-operatively, everyone for the good of the industry, every one being fair to the other, we can come to the 1937 Convention with a proud record.

Advertising: I am a strong advocate of an advertising program. We should begin a thorough study of the matter and work out a method of operation. Either in large crop years or small, Michigan beans should be intelligently advertised. When we set about to sell ten or twelve million dollars in merchandise, why shouldn't we be aided with some effective advertising?

During the last year, some work was done by the firm of Brooke, Smith & French of this city, preliminary to placing a proposition before us but after interviewing some of the directors and jobbers, they decided our organization must first come to a conclusion about what we wanted.

Margins: They just "ain't" at the present time. Unless we wake up we soon will have no margins on which to do business. Adequate margins to our business are like the blood in our veins. It must be there or we die. No one expects us to operate without profit. All the growers ask is that we make an honest effort to sell their beans in the world market to the best advantage possible. They feel that we are entitled to a living wage. Why then do we not right about face, and show the world we are sound-thinking, safe and conservative business men?

PRES. ROWELL appointed the following to the Resolutions Com'ite: Andrew Orr, Saginaw, chairman; Geo. Hart, Saginaw, and K. P. Kimball, Lansing.

R. B. BOWDEN, St. Louis, Mo., sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, enthused his audience with the group spirit in an address on economics. Highlights were:

"Great events are sweeping down upon us. In Spain a great conflict rages over whether a dictatorship shall be established by the Right or the Left groups. Discontent is on every hand. Changes are imminent. In this maelstrom what is it that grain men want?"

"History in economics shows that in regular 110 year cycles the people seek ways and means to redistribute the world's goods. But wealth cannot be evenly divided, except thru communism, wherein the state takes all, and the individuals own nothing."

"Human rights are inalienably associated with property rights. After our forefathers had set up the constitution they found none of the states would ratify it until the first 10 amendments had been offered, each of these amendments being guarantees of property rights. When property rights disappear, human rights disappear."

"Taxes are big business, the biggest in this country. One day out of every four spent at labor is used up in the payment of taxes."

"At one time we had what was known as the 'divine right of kings.' This was followed by the 'divine right of countries.' At present we have the 'divine right of groups.' For a number of years we may expect this 'divine right of groups' to continue to exist, before it, too, falls before the advance of the 'divine right of the individual.' We must work together in groups to protect the rights of the people in those groups."

CHAIRMAN C. S. BENTON, Lansing, of the Traffic Com'ite, reported on the efforts of his com'ite during the last year, stating:

TRAFFIC REPORT

Last November and December some of our members sold beans for shipment to the Pacific Coast. On checking the rate we found that altho there was a 90c rate on beans from the Pacific Coast to Eastern Points, the rate from Michigan to the Pacific Coast was a class rate of \$1.48 per hundred. After several meetings with representatives of the rail lines we finally got a rate of \$1 per hundred on beans to the Pacific Coast, and this rate was published to become effective Aug. 15.

In one case wherein a car of beans was shipped to an eastern point, and rejected at

destination due to grade, we found the car was refused reconsignment by the railroad, due to a technicality in regard to whether the car should be reconsigned on the thru rate or whether it should take a combination of two local rates. We have succeeded in having the tariff clarified upon this point so as to avoid trouble on future shipments.

The Central Freight Ass'n Lines, effective Aug. 15, extended our rate of 32½% of First, 20,000 lbs. minimum, on beans from points in C.F.A. territory to points in Eastern and Trunk Line territories. This will permit us to ship 200 bag cars to points in Eastern and Trunk Line territories at the same rate basis as we have been using to points in C.F.A. territory.

The transit charge on Michigan beans was reduced during the last year from 2c per hundred to 1½c per hundred, which makes a savings of \$2.50 on a 500 bag car, when transited.

Now before the Michigan, Western and Southern roads is our request that the present 200 bag car rate, which we are using to C.F.A., Trunk Line and the New England territory, be extended to apply to points in Western Trunk Line territory and to points in Southern territory. Western Lines will consider this question at a meeting in Chicago Sept. 24. Southern lines will doubtless withhold consideration for another 60 days. If we are successful in getting application of this rate to the West and to the South we should be able to move most of our beans by rail instead of by truck.

Mr. Harms, General Freight Agent of the Pere Marquette railroad, has asked that we provide him with information regarding the amount of trucking of beans which is now being done by our members to points south of the Ohio river.

MR. BENTON was presented with a traveling bag by the Ass'n in appreciation of his efforts in behalf of bean shippers.

CHAIRMAN J. E. MALONEY, Lansing, of the Public Relationship Com'ite, reported:

The Public Relationship com'ite was organized in March of this year. So far it has done nothing but publicize the grading certificates, and the policy of the ass'n regarding shipment of only the top four grades of beans. This has aided in raising the level of prices from less than \$2.50 a hundred to the \$5 plus which rules today. We believe a continuation of this com'ite and its efforts will tend to eliminate the trucker who attempts to conduct his business on wheels, and further boost the price of beans.

LEO D. CLINE, Birch Run, reporting for the com'ite on Tagging and Inspection of Michigan Beans, led the discussion on this subject.

"This meeting," said Mr. Cline, "should adopt a method for identifying bags and packages of beans by means of tags. To each of you has been presented a sample set of four tags covering the four top grades of beans agreed upon as satisfactory for shipment, eliminating all classes of beans under 97% purity."

"These white, green, red, and yellow tags to identify Choice Hand Picked, Prime Hand Picked, Choice Re-cleaned, and Fancy Screened would bear serial numbers corresponding with serial numbers on the original inspection certificates. The buyer of Michigan beans would thus be assured of quality since reference could always be made to the original inspection."

"Since adoption of a policy on the part of Michigan jobbers to ship only the four top grades of beans, 99½% of the beans shipped have been fully up to grade when they reached the buyers. Consequently it may be expected that re-tagging of beans will seldom be necessary. In cases where the beans are not up to the standard expressed on the tags the association can issue new tags of the proper grade to cover the re-tagging."

"I move that as of Oct. 1, this year, these tentative tags be adopted and put into general use by the members of this association."

Mr. Cline's motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

MR. MALONEY, Lansing, moved that the term "navy beans" instead of "pea beans" be used on the tag because "navy beans" is a term generally identified in the mind of the consuming public with the small white beans grown by Michigan producers; also that this term be extended to general use in bean contracts and the stenciling on bean bags. His motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

A general discussion on the condition and prospect for the 1936 bean crop revealed expectation of 3,000,000 bags, a crop two-thirds

as big as last year. Very few beans have been pulled prematurely, and three weeks of good weather will maintain the present prospects. Expectations of individual dealers varied from 30% to 100% of last year's crop. Most of the estimates centered on 50% to 70% of last year's crop.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

Saturday Morning Session

PRES. ROWELL presided at the second session.

PAUL FISHBACK, Indianapolis, sec'y National Food Brokers Ass'n, addressed the delegates on the Robinson-Patman bill, which he classified as an anti-price discrimination law.

"The program of grading and tagging beans," said Mr. Fishback, "which your ass'n has adopted will give material aid to the brokers in selling Michigan beans. Michigan beans have been something of a foot-ball in the food markets. If you establish quality and tag your product the trade will more readily accept them. For the first time in years you are in a sellers' market. Beans are commanding much better prices, but they are still a cheap food."

"The Robinson-Patman law requires correction of some of the evils evident among bean men. It prohibits discrimination in prices between customers who come into competition with each other, altho allowing quantity discounts when it can be proved that these discounts are honestly measured by the savings involved in the costs of the seller. Discounts may be limited by the Federal Trade Commission to prevent monopolies."

"Brokerage payments to a buyer are prohibited regardless of the form they assume. Quoting a buyer a price without brokerage is eliminated."

"The Robinson-Patman law is a federal measure and applies only on interstate business. Since dealings with the farmers are intrastate this law does not apply to them."

"Primarily, the element of competition must be present in Robinson-Patman law cases. Some thirty such cases have already been slated by the Federal Trade Commission and are receiving the right-of-way over most cases pending."

SECY A. E. WALCOTT, Saginaw, in a brief annual report, commented that the ass'n finances had materially improved due to a decrease in expenses and an increase in the number of carload inspections to 4,649 during the year.

"Only 19 appeals for arbitration came before the ass'n in 31 complaints, 12 of which were informally settled by the sec'y's office. Inspection certificates have earned the respect of the buying trade, 99½% of them being accepted without question."

"The ass'n now has 176 regular members, an increase of four over last year, and 38 associate members, an increase of five over last year, for a membership totaling 214."

WM. J. ORR, Saginaw, proposed striking out section 15 of the sales contract and by-laws of the Ass'n, replacing it with the following:

Any controversy or claim out of or relating to this contract or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the rules, then obtaining, of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, and judgment upon the award rendered may be entered in the highest court of the forum, state or federal, having jurisdiction.

The proposal was adopted.

A DELEGATE proposed that the by-laws of the Ass'n be amended to provide that in cases of a reversal of decision on grade, the Ass'n is to furnish proper tags and the shipment is to be re-tagged in accordance with the decision before being offered for sale. The proposal was adopted.

MR. CLINE moved that Sec. 2 of the by-laws, defining scoop shovelers, be changed to read:

Section 2. Scoop-Shoveling. We would define a scoop-shoveler as being one who is not equipped with the proper buildings and machinery for cleaning beans and grains as they come from farmers' vehicles before they are weighed, and one who does not use such facilities in every instance before making purchases of farmers' beans and grain, and one who does not maintain a permanent location open continuously for a general elevator business at least eight months in the year in a territory in which there is a regular buyer, equipped with the necessary machinery properly to clean, weigh and store beans and grains.

Scoop-shovelers, or firms or individuals governed in any sense by those engaged in Scoop-Shoveling are not entitled to membership in the Association.

Mr. Cline's motion was seconded and adopted.

ELECTION of officers resulted in the selection of Herbert J. Smith, Elsie, pres.; Er-nald H. Bueschlen, Unionville, Carl H. Wendt, Brown City, and Bernard Miller, Carson City, directors for two years; Lee W. Todd, Corunna, director for one year.

K. P. KIMBALL, reporting for the resolution com'tee, read resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Ass'n for the courtesies of the hotel, thanking the convention speakers, and endorsing the action of the bean jobbers on April 15 covering shipment of only top grades of beans. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Retiring-Pres. Rowell turned the gavel over to Pres.-Elect Smith who expressed his appreciation for the honor and promised to do his best.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Detroit Convention Notes

Detroit attracted the ladies as well as the men, its shops, shows and other attractions inviting increased attendance.

ATTENDANCE the second day more than doubled over the first. Doubtless the thrilling ball game between the major league Detroit Tigers and New York Yankees, was the reason. Fans were not disappointed.

SUPPLY, brokerage, and merchandising firms held open house in suites at the hotel. Part of the equipment in the Stickle-Swift suite was a private bar for the pleasure of the guests.

FLACK-PENNELL CO., represented by its pres., Edw. B. Flack, found wide-spread interest and many prospective customers in its exhibit of one of the new type hammer mills that incorporate many of the ideas particularly attractive to the Michigan trade.

THE MICHIGAN Elevator Exchange gave a dinner for the entire convention at noon on Saturday. The satisfying repast was followed by introduction of "Ify, the Dopester" of the *Detroit Free Press*, who regaled the guests with many interesting and humorous anecdotes about famous new and old players, with particular reference to that genius of baseball history, Ty Cobb. "Ify's" reminiscing came to a close just in time for the guests to jump into taxi cabs supplied by the Elevator Exchange, and get to Navin Field for the opening inning.

SOUVENIRS were plentiful. The Lansing Grain Co. distributed strokers for leveling off the grain in grain testing buckets. Abe Bader distributed cigars after the luncheon. Abe, himself, walked up and down the rows of seated guests with an invitation to "help yourself." Chase Bag Co. placed a memo book at each plate. Stickle-Swift, Inc., distributed a collection of trinkets, including "lucky" rabbits' feet, pocket kerchiefs, and bottle openers with a bell attached so that the opening of a bottle would be attended by the proper amount of noise.

In Attendance

More than half of the delegates, arriving late on Friday night or early Saturday morning, failed to register. Actual attendance, including delegates, their wives and families, was very close to 500.

Among those present were: Wm. Collins, Avoca; Fred M. Cross and L. Wolfe, Bad Axe; R. D. Chatfield and Ted Snelling, Bay City; H. E. Henne, Bay Port; Leo D. Cline, Birch Run; C. H. Wendt, Brown City; B. H. Ellis, Byron; A. E. Atwell, Art Atwell and F. H. Reid, Cass City; B. Miller, Carson City; H. E. Frederick, Jno. Rickel and R. C. Walsh, Detroit; D. N. Protzman, Elkton; H. A. Smith, Elsie.

E. W. Aymer, Fair Grove; L. L. Green, Flint; A. Phillips, Flushing; W. M. Brock and Minor Walton, Grand Rapids; F. D. Hoople, Grandville; W. M. Cole, A. L. Ward and Jim Thompson, Jackson; R. H. Kerr, Kinde; R. C. Smith, Lake Odessa; C. S. Benton, C. H. Runciman, Lowell; B. A. Pomeroy, Middleton; Bert. W.

[Concluded on page 253]

Officers and Directors of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n



Front row, l. to r.: Retiring Pres. G. M. Rowell, Yale; Pres.-Elect H. J. Smith, Elsie; Sec'y-Treas. A. E. Walcott, Saginaw.

Back row, l. to r.: Directors Carl H. Wendt, Brown City; Bernard Miller, Carson City; Lee W. Todd, Corunna.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digest of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Arbitration.—Arbitrator's conception of duty to be representation of party who appointed him, instead of impartial arbitration of controversy held to require abrogation of award for such party.—*Moffinger vs. Thompson*. *Supreme Court of Colorado*. 54 Pac. (2d) 683.

Crop Mortgage.—Chattel mortgage on crops given by lessee to creditors to secure debts owed to several creditors, in an amount considerably less total value of crops belonging to lessee, held not void as an attempted assignment for benefit of creditors.—*Metzler vs. Foster Holding Co.*, *Supreme Court of California*. 54 Pac. (2d) 447.

Consignee Liable for Freight Charges.—Where consignee directed reconsignment of shipment refused by it, such reconsignment constituted such exercise of dominion over shipment as to render consignee liable for freight charges where order for reshipment was unequivocal and did not indicate agency, notwithstanding notice to carrier prior to arrival of shipment that consignee was only agent and had no beneficial title in shipment.—*Penn. R. Co. v. Lord & Spencer*. *Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts*. 3 N. E. (2d) 231.

Buyer Liable for Delay in Baling Hay.—Clyde Stephenson sold 200 tons of hay on his ranch to the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. at \$11 per ton for No. 1 first, second and third cuts of alfalfa for shipment after Oct. 3 through sweat. Stephenson had 275 tons of hay stacked Sept. 3 and it was through sweating Oct. 3. The rainy season began Oct. 21. On Oct. 12 and 18 buyer was given notice that the hay was through sweating; but buyer did not send baler until about Nov. 12 when large quantities of hay had been spoiled by wet weather. Stephenson brought suit for \$231 damages for hay so lost at \$11 per ton and was given judgment for \$196.—*Supreme Court of Washington*. 56 Pac. (2d) 1301.

Surrender of Shipment Without Payment of Draft.—Carrier over which two carloads of potatoes were shipped under order B/L with drafts attached, and its lessee which surrendered one carload of potatoes without presentation of order B/L on presentation of paid draft, and second carload of potatoes on surrender of order B/L without payment of draft held liable to shipper for loss sustained in transaction, as against contention that railroads were not liable since car which had not been paid for was not that which was delivered without surrender of B/L.—*Morse-Hubbard Co. v. Mich. Cent. R. Co.* *Appellate Court of Illinois*. 3 N. E. (2d) 93.

Death from Fumigating Gas.—Death of mill employe from fumigating gas held not compensable where employe violated employer's instructions in entering mill, since accident did not arise out of and in course of his employment. Adolph Anderson, for 29 years employed by the Russell-Miller Milling Co., had only experience with chloropicrin fumigation, sprayed by hand; but on the night of July 31, 1933, the mill was fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. Arriving first next morning evidently he supposed it was tear gas and entered disregarding the posted notice to stay out. He punched the time clock and went to the locker on third floor when he was overcome. The head miller also testified he had orally instructed Anderson not to enter the mill the morning of Aug. 1. The watchman tried by physical force to keep Anderson from entering, but he managed to duck under his arm.—*Clara Anderson v. Russell-Miller Milling Co.* *Supreme Court of Minnesota*. 267 N. W. 501.

A delegation of the western wheat pools visited Ottawa Sept. 9 to protest against the fixed price of 87½ cents as too low. Hon. W. D. Euler made no definite undertaking, but told them their representations would be laid before the cabinet.

180,000 Bus. Concrete Storage Annex

Included in the improvements in the reconstruction of the plant of F. W. Stock & Sons, Hillsdale, Mich., was a storage annex with capacity for 180,000 bus. of wheat to bring the company's total storage space to 600,000 bus.

This annex is 76 ft. 7 inches long, 45 ft. 9 inches wide, 78 ft. high, adjoining the company's previous elevator and storage unit with extension of the conveyor gallery and tunnel.

In appearance this reinforced concrete annex is block-like with rounded edges. Actually it is composed of six tanks, 22 ft. in diameter, and eight interspace bins. The hopper bottoms of the tanks are of steel. All spouting to and from conveyor belts is of steel.

An extension of the conveyor frame and 24 inch rubber covered conveyor belt from the main elevator delivers grain into the tanks and bins from the 9½x10½ ft. conveyor gallery on top of the annex. Grain is carried back to the head house by two 20 inch conveyor belts in the conveyor tunnel. Conveyor rollers turn on anti-friction bearings so easily that a single 5 h.p. motor with speed reducer pulls 400 ft. of loaded belt.

Other improvements in the remodeling and rebuilding of the F. W. Stock & Sons plant included replacing of the wood walls of the 2,500 bbl. flour mill with reinforced concrete, and the construction of a 190x40 ft. 5-story doughnut flour, laboratory, and doughnut machine unit.

In rebuilding the walls of the flour mill the concrete was poured as rapidly as the old walls were torn out, and followed the removal of the old walls upward. Operation of the mill continued uninterrupted during the building process.

The doughnut flour unit is modernly designed to match the reconstructed flour mill. Its walls and floors are concrete as well as its exterior. Into this the company will move all the doughnut flour machinery from its plant at Litchfield, adding modern machinery where old machinery has become obsolete and increasing the producing capacity. Into this building also will be moved the company's laboratory, and the machinery with which the company manufactures its Daisy automatic doughnut machines, clever, shiny, visible devices that make doughnuts from dough without the touch of human hands.

The Government has destroyed 6,410,866 hogs and we have since imported, in 1935, 13,908,176 lbs. of pork.



Reinforced Concrete Elevator of F. W. Stock & Sons at Hillsdale, Mich.

Estimating Quantities of Grain for Warehouse Accounting

By Frederic C. Dobson

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CHAPTER III—CONCLUSIONS AND THEIR RELATION TO LAWS OF DYNAMICS

From a careful analysis of all of the writer's research, to date, including the selected, typical studies reviewed in chapter II, the following definite conclusions have been drawn. It may be well to point out that none of these conclusions has been predicted on theory, but rather, all have been based on very careful correlation of years of laboratory and practical experiments, and have been checked or proved in estimating practice and experiences and found applicable in every case tried, which involved quantities of grain totaling greater than the average total spring wheat crop in the entire United States.

The physical laws, particularly those of dynamics, presumably applying to these proved facts (with the possible exception of "I" and "J"), will be apparent to anyone who has made a thorough study of the problem. Some explanation might, however, serve to make the application of these laws more readily discernable. The writer has, therefore, appended such an explanation to each of his conclusions (A', B', etc.). It should be clearly understood that these appended sections are neither conclusions nor development of theory, but merely discussions intended to clarify the relation indicated above.

A.—At least in large, deep, concrete bins, *no settling takes place in grain after it has been placed in a bin*, unless heating or insect damage occurs. All packing or compression takes place when the grain is being run into a bin. Although it was possible that some settling may occur in small wooden houses with very shallow bins which are subjected to great vibration, no actual proof has been found by the writer. The rate¹⁵ of such possible settling would be very difficult, if at all possible, to determine and except in rare, individual cases it may safely be ignored.

A'—Compression of any mass of material made up of particles of irregular shape, whether caused by packing, direct pressure or settlement, involves the nestling together and the compression of the individual particles so as to more totally occupy a minimum of the space available. While settlement can easily be demonstrated in a test kettle or a box of grain simply by shaking or tapping the container, it must be realized that the grain has been dropped into the container from a height of only a few inches and from a static condition. The impact with which the first particles struck the bottom was slight, the total force exerted by the entire mass, as vertical and lateral pressures, was small.

Under commercial conditions grain is dropped into a bin from a height of many feet and usually has attained some velocity before being discharged into the bin from a spout or belt tripper. The first particles of grain strike the bottom with a terrific impact, which is followed by gradually decreasing impacts as the bin is filled. A tremendous force is exerted by the vertical and lateral pressures in the grain as it piles up in the bin, and both of these forces serve to compress the entire mass into a minimum space *while it is being placed in the bin*. No further compression can take place unless some additional pressure is applied or unless actual shrinkage occurs in the size of the individual particles, such as might be possible where unusual heating and subsequent cooling occurs or where the actual temperature of the entire mass is lowered considerably or where great damage is caused by insects. The compressing forces of impact and vertical and lateral pressures may not be great enough in small, shallow bins to cause the mass of grain to occupy a minimum space, and, if the bins were subjected to great vibration from ma-

chinery or passing trains, further compression could be possible.

B.—The packing effect in grains varies greatly according to the various combinations of factors, as pointed out in Chapter I, but it can be accurately measured under any combination of factors by conducting studies similar to those reviewed in Chapter II.

C.—Packing effect in grain in a bin is apparently caused by two major factors: (1) the *Impact* of the grain when it is dropped into a bin from a height hundreds of times greater than the height of the funnel in the standard testing apparatus, and (2) the *Pressures* exerted by the weight of the mass of grain as it stands in the bin. Other factors must be considered, but they are all contributory to these two.

C'—Although the rate of packing effect in grain in a bin is affected by a combination of factors, it becomes evident that all other factors are contributory to the two major factors when the relation of these factors to each other is understood. The condition, dockage, moisture content, temperature, broken kernels and foreign material in a mass of grain are all contributory factors to the test weight of the grain. The test weight, the kind of grain and the depth of the bin are contributory factors that determine the impact of the grain when it is dropped into a bin. Similarly, all of these factors, together with the material of construction and the hydraulic radius, which is determined by the size and shape of a bin, are all contributory factors which determine the vertical and lateral pressures and which in turn determine the pressure exerted by the weight of the mass of grain as it stands in a bin. Although the possible existence of other factors, such as changes in condition and temperature, is fully realized, it is felt that these factors are totally contributory to one or more of the factors which have been considered and that they will be provided for if the determination of the major factors is made *at the time* of any estimate or experiment.

NOTE: As practically all grain estimated for purposes of inventory in warehouse accounting is "in condition" and contains less than 16 per

cent moisture, the writer has confined his studies to such grain. No attempt has been made to provide for the possible effect of high moisture content on the packing effect of various grains. Some studies of this factor have shown that moisture content ranging up to 8 per cent has no appreciable effect on test weight, but that above 8 per cent the test weight is affected in inverse proportion. The co-efficient of friction in grain of high moisture content is considerably higher than in grain of the same test weight, but of lower moisture content, and its rate of PE might, therefore, reasonably be expected to be proportionately lower than its test weight alone would indicate.

¹⁵ The United States Warehouse Administration states that it has proof that this rate amounts to only three-tenths of one per cent and that it all occurs during the first three days after the grain has been placed in the bins.

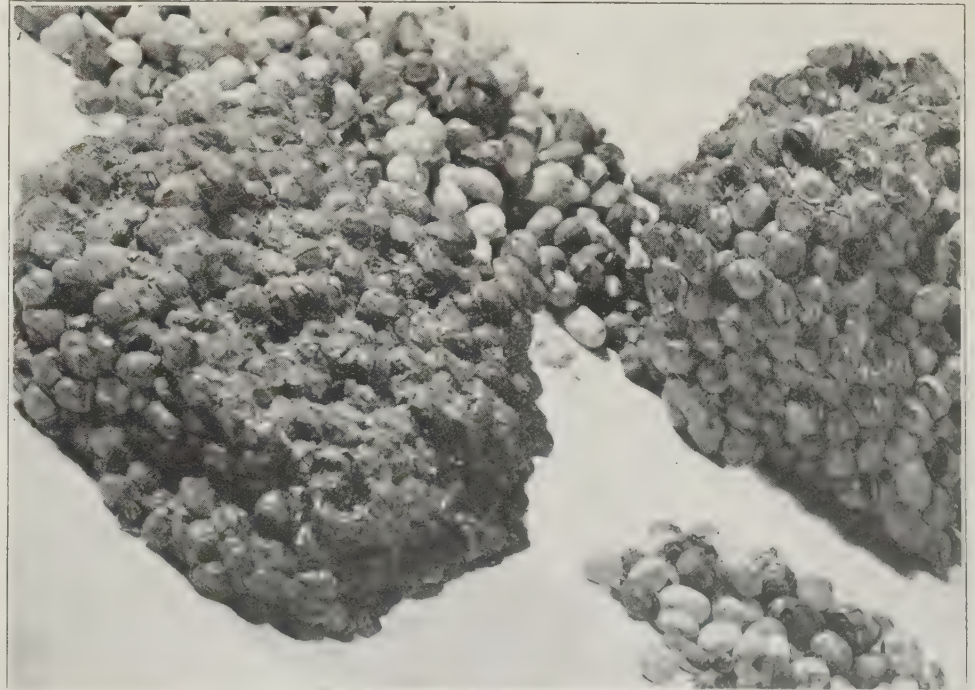
Spontaneous Combustion of Soybeans

Under a condition that just a little air is supplied, and not enough to cool off the mass, the temperature of the grain or soybeans will rise, radiation of heat being prevented by the non-conducting character of the surrounding mass of beans or grain. The mass will heat to the ignition degree, and burst into flames if disturbed to let in sufficient air. If not disturbed and the supply of air continues limited, the mass will char into a black coal and in course of time cool off.

In the engraving herewith is shown the charred remnants of what were once soybeans that look and feel like charcoal and have a decidedly burned odor. The white beans were placed in the photograph for contrast.

These beans were part of a lot of about 3,000 bushels which went into two bins of an Illinois elevator toward the end of the last combine season. Reports differ as to when the heating was first discovered, but they were probably not turned before June of this year, at which time they had to be chopped and pounded loose from the sides of the bins. A sample was sent to the University of Illinois for a report, which report said the beans had very apparently gone through a fire.

In the opinion of insurance men familiar with grain and bean elevator fires, the condition of these beans is an answer to a number of fires from "unknown" causes in elevators handling soybeans. This one just happened not to take fire, probably due to lack of air.



Congeaed Mass of Soya Beans

Grain Carriers

Rockford, Ill.—The Midwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet here Oct. 8.

Churchill, Man.—Twenty boats are expected to load wheat from the opening of navigation, Aug. 9, to its close in October.

Fort William, Ont.—Twenty wheat-laden ships left Fort William Sept. 8. The week saw the heaviest movement since the opening of navigation.

Chicago, Ill.—At the Sept. 24 luncheon of the Traffic Club at the Palmer House the "Purchase of Transportation" will be the topic of several speakers, among them heavy shippers.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 32,679 cars during the week ending Sept. 5, against 36,649 in the like week of 1935, as reported by the Association of American Railroads.

Albany, N. Y.—On account of a cut in the rate for hauling grain from Buffalo to New York, many boats are quitting the traffic. The normal rate of 4 to 6 cents a bushel is said to have been cut to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Board of Trade has asked a special rate on Argentine corn from Gulf ports to eastern Kansas and Missouri River points, about 30c per 100 lbs. under the domestic rate.

Motor Carrier rules and regulations for bonds, insurance and qualification have been promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, obtainable from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, price 10 cents.

Fort William, Ont.—The Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n reports the movement of 60 shiploads of grain out of Fort William during August. Of the 23,062,807 bus. Buffalo received 3,326,120 bus., and Port Colborne 3,320,936 bus.

Oral argument will be heard Oct. 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on free pick-up and delivery by the railroads. In their briefs the rail carriers declare there is a real public demand for the service. Why not let the railroads run their own business?

Motor Joint Boards to the number of over 150 for groups of states have been appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Andrew Olson of the Illinois State Commission is appointed chairman of Joint Board No. 149 for Illinois. Board No. 53 for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana has as chairman O. E. Boyd, assistant superintendent, motor transportation division, Iowa State Commission.

Meyer & Jockusch Trading Co., Houston, Tex., has written the Interstate Commerce Commission a letter that the proposed reduced rates on Argentine corn to Kansas City and other points in W. T. L. territory would penalize Texas farmers who had a surplus of corn. The Temple Grain & Hay Co. of Fort Worth declares "such a reduction in rates on imported grain is a gross discrimination against United States products," in a letter to the Commission.

Ottawa, Ont.—The government, on Sept. 9, appointed a permanent national harbors board, which will have jurisdiction over principal Canadian ports in place of individual harbor commissions formerly existing. Ralph Campney of Vancouver has been named chairman of the board. Col. A. E. Dubuc, chief engineer of the department of railways and canals, and B. J. Roberts, assistant deputy minister of finance, were named members of the three-man board. They have jurisdiction over the ports of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and Vancouver. All three members will receive salaries of \$10,000.

The Truck Owners Association of California asked the Interstate Commission to reconsider its order of July 11 requiring motor contract carriers to file their contracts, alleging the order violates the Constitution, and the commission modified its order changing the date effective from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Oral contract copies must be filed with the commission and kept open for public inspection.

Louisville, Ky.—At a meeting Sept. 10 called by the Louisville Board of Trade the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of rates on grain and grain products from Ohio River crossings to the Southeast was considered, and it was unanimously decided to petition the Commission not to hold the general hearing until after the present revised rates have had a fair trial. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo, Nashville, Knoxville, Evansville and Seymour, Ind., were represented.

The three grain cargo ships built for Louis Dreyfus et Cie have been placed in service. Their overall length is 469 ft., gross capacity 9,150 metric tons, draft loaded 25 feet, service speed 14 knots. These ships were built according to the requirements of the Bureau Veritas and are of the shelter-deck type with an inclined stem and a cruiser type of stern. The hulls are built in accordance with the Maierform design. This form is claimed to be particularly favorable for the transport of grain, on account of the extraordinary stability and seagoing qualities.

Duluth, Minn.—The fast pace set by the steel industry has caused a stepping up of iron ore loading causing the addition of 17 bulk freighters into the service the past month. The demand for boats came on so fast that owners had no time to outfit tied up steamers, so they went out in the market and picked up every available carrier. Grain shippers found a tight situation when they wanted vessel tonnage. The rate on wheat for delivery Buffalo, went up $\frac{1}{4}$ c to flat 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. If there was any large amount of grain to be shipped east by boat the rate would undoubtedly stiffen further.—F. G. C.

Examiner A. G. Hagerty's recommendations against transit have been refuted in a brief by E. H. Hogueland of the Southwestern Millers League in Docket No. 26140. Mr. Hogueland says: "the questions raised by the Examiner have been passed on contrary to his recommendations in so many cases thru the years that we are greatly surprised at his proposed interpretation of the law and the tariffs of the carriers. Such construction, if accepted by the Commission, would practically destroy transit, and create the greatest sort of discriminations against grain and milling interests located at interior points, which under the present system of transit are equalized with all competitors located on reasonably direct routes between the origin of the grain and the final destination of the grain or its products."

Emergency drouth rates effective Sept. 15 to Dec. 31 have been authorized by the Western railroads: The rates apply on the following articles: List A—Hay, alfalfa hay, soybean hay, etc. List B—Cornstalks, etc. List C—Alfalfa meal, barley, bran, corn, cottonseed cake or meal, poultry and animal feed, middlings, oats, screenings, shorts, sorghum grains and a few other articles. On commodities in Lists A and C 66% of the proportional, local or joint rates are provided; on commodities in List B 50% of the proportional, local or joint rates. Transit will not be allowed on commodities in Lists A and B; transit privileges will be allowed on commodities in List C. Shipments will be way-billed at commercial tariff rates and charges will be adjusted to the reduced basis at destination. A certificate must be furnished the railroad agent at destination and must be signed by a designated state or federal government representative.

To obtain a saving of 2 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel for a few grain shippers, taxpayers of the United States would have to pay 15 cents for every bushel of grain handled by the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, according to an article by C. H. Callaghan, manager, Maritime Exchange, in a recent issue of the *Bulletin*, published by the Exchange.

Use of Credit Tonnage slips is not an abuse or unwarranted extension of transit, according to Examiner R. G. Taylor in No. 27391, Larabee Flour Mills v. C., B. & Q., awarding \$13.99 reparation on wheat from Jennings, Selden and Oswego, Kan., milled at Clinton, Mo., and products forwarded to Corbin, Ky., and Burlington, Ia. Mr. Taylor held that use of tonnage credit slips was virtually an indispensable incident in the orderly operation of transit, and that the findings of the commission in the Rudy-Patrick case should be overruled. The Larabee Mills was supported by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce everywhere.

Truck Rates too Low

John L. Rogers, director of the new Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says truckers are reducing their rates to a dangerously low point.

"The tendency is lower and lower, and I fear it will get so low that they can't carry on. Then the public will not have the advantages of motor transport such as they have had and are entitled to. We are afraid rates will reach the point where companies can't continue in business and pay reasonable wages, work reasonable hours, and give service as they should."

He said if it could be proved retailers charged more for goods delivered twenty miles away than for goods transported only ten miles "they might be assumed to be in the trucking business," and subject to the Motor Vehicle Act.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Milling Co., feed and flour manufacturer, plans erection of a building 225x244 feet, to cost \$25,000.

Tulare, Cal.—A grain elevator and approximately 150 tons of stored grain on the Carl Shannon ranch six miles from Tulare burned Sept. 1, at 3:30 a. m. Some of the feed was saved.

Sacramento, Cal.—As a result of the efforts of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, two new inspectors have recently been appointed to check up on itinerant grain and hay peddlers, who are said to have nearly ruined the wholesale hay business of this state and are on the way to doing the same to the grain business. These inspectors will cover the principal truck routes over the state.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Humboldt Creamery Ass'n, Fernbridge; Floden Bros., Modesto; Linder Hardware Co., Tulare; W. D. Ortley, Alviso; U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Los Angeles; Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco; Arden Salt Co., San Francisco; Christoffersen's Poultry, Egg & Feed Market, Turlock; C. C. Stafford, Puente; Atlas Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles; Victorville Lime Rock Co., Los Angeles; Edward B. Regan, Los Angeles.

CANADA

Brownsville, Ont.—A feed and flour mill is being erected by John Vincent.

Sarnia, Ont.—A new warehouse has been erected by the Sarnia Elvtr. Co. on the waterfront here.

Calgary, Alta.—The Dominion Government grain elevator here has been equipped with several screen-type grain separators.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Fire broke out in the Canadian Government Elvtr. at 2:40 p. m., Aug. 30. Damage was slight, being confined to one bin.

Tillsonburg, Ont.—A large office building is being erected by S. G. Vance, wholesale and retail grain and feed man, adjacent to his warehouse.

New Hamburg, Ont.—William Knechtel & Co., Ltd., of Hanover, Ont., have bot the New Hamburg Flour Mills, operated by A. H. Otto and Charles Edit.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Field beans are being cleaned, processed and stored at the warehouse of the Empire Flour Mills plant by Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., which recently leased the plant.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. has appointed K. C. Allen, of this city, general manager, succeeding J. R. Murray, who for several months has been chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board. Mr. Allen, whose headquarters will be in Calgary, was formerly western manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Ft. William Grain Exchange Bldg. was struck by a bolt of lightning Sept. 14 during a severe electrical storm that lasted for an hour. The five-story building was reported to have quivered from top to bottom, but the damage was comparatively slight, the base of the flag pole being splintered and two small holes made in the roof. Fire started at the holes but was quickly extinguished.

Ft. William, Ont.—A new commercial grade for lightweight malting barley has been established by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada under the name of No. 3 ex. c. w., six row special a/c weight, the minimum weight per bushel for this grade being 46 pounds. In all other respects barley to qualify for this special grade must comply with the definition for No. 3 ex. c. w., six row barley, as specified in the Canadian Grain Act.

Churchill, Man.—The grain carrier Avon River, which went aground on Mansel Island at the mouth of Hudson Bay Sept. 16, was abandoned three days later.

Port Arthur, Ont.—For breaking and entering a box car on the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks and stealing seven bags of wheat, John Kryoychka was sentenced to two months in jail, on Sept. 8.

Eston, Sask.—The Eston Milling Co., Ltd., has been organized to erect a 75-barrel flour mill at Eston and produce breakfast foods and other cereal products. A wheat puffing machine has already been installed and the product has been introduced to the market under the name of Ford's Puffs-O Wheat.—Eston Milling Co.

Montreal, Que.—A new form of bank guaranty to cover advances on grain has been approved by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, following conferences between representatives of the Montreal Corn Exchange, Montreal banks and local harbor officials. The agreement removes the last obstacle to amicable working arrangements between the local grain trade on the one hand and the Federal Government and local harbor authorities on the other. Previously the Federal Government, following strong representations from the grain trade, had rescinded its decision to increase the tariff of charges for handling grain in the port.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, held Sept. 9, the following officers were elected: Pres., W. J. Dowler; vice-presidents, Henry Grauer and John W. Horn. The new council is composed of the following: C. C. Fields, Leroy D. Godfrey, C. E. Eggleston, G. W. P. Heffelfinger, C. E. Hayles, R. W. Milner, Stanley Jones, R. C. Reece, W. E. Reid, S. A. Searle, A. C. Reid, Sidney T. Smith. The com'te on arbitration includes the following: C. E. Eggleston, John B. Fisher, F. O. Fowler, G. N. Heimbecker, C. E. Hunting, H. Sellers, G. R. Severson. Com'te on appeals: W. R. Bawlf, C. E. Hayles, W. A. Murphy, W. H. McWilliams, E. S. Parker, J. A. Richardson, A. P. White.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—C. B. Seldomridge, who operates elevators and mills here and at other points, recently celebrated his 50th anniversary in the grain business at this point.

Limon, Colo.—R. H. Baldwin, manager of the Robinson Grain Co.'s elevator for 13 years, resigned recently on account of his health and has been succeeded by Lester Dawson, of Colorado Springs, who has been superintendent of the company's plant there.

Fowler, Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. expects to be grinding alfalfa meal in its Fowler mill by Oct. 1. For several years the mill has not been used as a meal mill and during that time it was converted into a bean plant for two seasons. New grinding equipment is being installed, also a 350-h.p. electric motor and new machinery thruout.

ILLINOIS

Wenona, Ill.—A meeting of grain dealers of the Streator territory will be held here at the Stanton Hotel, Sept. 24, at 6:30 p. m., when dinner will be served.

Pecatonica, Ill.—The Pecatonica Produce & Supply Co. has built a new cupola to its grain elevator, installed a larger scale and made other improvements.

Brighton, Ill.—After serving as manager of the Brighton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. since its organization 15 years ago, John H. Hauter resigned late in August.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is discussing the matter of erecting an addition to its elevator to house a feed grinder and mixer and an electric motor, and also to provide warehouse room.

Belvidere, Ill.—A new elevator will be erected next spring by Marshall Bros., whose grain elevator burned last winter. It will be equipped with electrically operated grinder, mixers and conveyors. The capacity will be 20,000 bus.

Woodson, Ill.—Two buildings belonging to the Woodson Elvtr. Co. burned at 10 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 30; loss, estimated at \$1,000; about half covered by insurance. One of the buildings was used for grain and feed storage and the other for housing trucks.

Sheldon, Ill.—Mrs. Mary T. Hutchins, widow of Linas T. Hutchins, former grain operator of this place, died Sept. 13, at the age of 83 years. Since the death of her husband five years ago, Mrs. Hutchins had resided with her daughter, Mrs. F. C. Brown, of Riverside.

Peoria, Ill.—A feed manufacturing plant is to be opened in this city by Albers Bros. Milling Co., of Seattle, Wash., which has been negotiating for the lease of a building here. If present plans do not miscarry, the company hopes to be manufacturing its calf feed here by November.

Mahomet, Ill.—The Mahomet Co-op. Grain Co. has sold its grain and coal business to Harry Tjardes, of Strawn, and G. C. Tjardes, of Emington, who own elevators at Gibson City, Strawn, Saybrook, Risk and Emington. C. P. Bauman, manager of the local elevator, has been retained in that capacity by the new owners.

Griffin (r. d. from New Windsor), Ill.—The grain elevator here, for 40 years a landmark, burned Aug. 25, the cause believed to have been sparks from a passing locomotive. The elevator had not been in use for a number of years and the ownership had been lost in a maze of litigation which has involved it for a long period of time.

Milledgeville, Ill.—A. B. Puterbaugh, head of the A. B. Puterbaugh Grain Co., elevator operator, on Sept. 1 received the congratulations of his many friends on the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the grain business here. Mr. Puterbaugh, who is 77 years of age and still active in business, shipped out the first car of grain and livestock from this town.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF GRAIN
SPOT & "TO ARRIVE", CONSIGNMENTS

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Future Orders Solicited

INDIANA

Mattoon, Ill.—Prying open a door with a large iron brake shoe key, apparently stolen from the Big Four Railroad nearby, burglars entered the office of the Big 4 Elvtr. Co. during the night of Sept. 1 and stole about \$340 in cash and nearly \$2,500 in checks.

Waukegan, Ill.—The Peoples Grain & Lbr. Co. is making improvements at its plant, including a new brick and plate glass front to the building, enlarging the office space to twice its former size, putting in an additional drive just west of the new office, also a showroom for paint and builders hardware.

Dixon, Ill.—Willard E. Beanblossom, of Onawa, Ia., has purchased the Laing Mill and the business hereafter will be conducted as the Dixon Grain & Feed Co. The plant, which includes an elevator and mill, has been operated by members of the Laing family since the founding of the business in 1872, and is one of the best known mills in this part of Illinois. John T. Laing, who has operated the business since 1915, died July 30, 1936.

Olney, Ill.—The Butler Street Mill, as it was known locally, operated by Ed and Tom Wilson under the name of S. C. Wilson's Sons, burned Saturday night, Sept. 5, together with a large barn near it, containing 22 hogs and pigs, and the three-story brick elevator across the alley was gutted; loss, over \$20,000. This mill was the last of three mills that operated in Olney a generation ago, the other two having been dismantled years ago.

CHICAGO NOTES

A new high price for barley since 1920 was paid recently here when a car of choice Illinois malting barley sold at \$1.46.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade have voted to continue the securities department of the exchange. The abandonment of the department had been advocated by some members in the interest of economy. The department was organized in 1929.

Roland McHenry has been appointed resident manager of the Star Grain Co., affiliate of General Mills, Inc., succeeding Leslie N. Perrin, who was recently elected a vice-pres. of the parent corporation, with headquarters in Minneapolis. Mr. McHenry has represented the company on the floor of the Board of Trade.

An offer has been made by the Kimball Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex., to purchase the trustee's interest in certain grain elevators belonging to the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. and located in the state of Oklahoma, for \$12,500. A hearing will be held in Chicago on Sept. 21 for a discussion of the offer.

A number of members of the Board of Trade presented a petition to the board asking for the banning of Argentine corn tenders on corn futures contracts, but the directors of the exchange replied that they were without power in the matter, since the federal grain standards determine the classes and grades of grain tenderable on Chicago futures contracts.

The General Mills, Inc., has let the contract to Edwin Ahlskog to overhaul and repair the Rialto working house and the Star Elevator and connect the two houses across the 140-foot slip and across the Star Annex with an overhead bridge and a 36-foot reversible conveyor. The tile veneer enclosing the bins of the steel head-house of the Rialto has been removed and the steel walls are being repaired, braced and painted. A new 7,000-bu. leg will be installed in the Star and a 12,000-bu. leg in the Rialto. The 350-foot reversible conveyor will deliver grain to any bin in the Star Elevator and to the belt conveyors of the Rialto. Much new improved cleaning machinery will be added.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Milling Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co. has installed a sheller which was furnished to them by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Equity Exchange has made the addition to its equipment of a style "B" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Marion, Ind.—The Hoosier Soybean Mills are now using the electric hoist and scalper obtained from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Monticello, Ind.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. has exchanged its old type of McMillin Wheel Hooks for the latest and a much stronger type.

Saratoga, Ind.—The Morrison-Teagarden elevator and other buildings are being painted with aluminum, and iron cladding is being railed. —L.

Fountain City, Ind.—Raymond Carman, of Lynn, Ind., has purchased the local elevator owned by Kenneth Muff and operated as the Muff Grain & Coal Co.—L.

Bryant, Ind.—Geneva Milling & Grain Co. has purchased a local bank building to be used for the new hatchery, which replaces the one destroyed by fire last July.—L.

Decatur, Ind.—The presidency of the Central Sugar Co. will be taken over Nov. 1 by Roy N. Hall, of Chicago, who will also be vice-pres. of the Central Soya Co. and the McMillen Feed Mills.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Nelson D. Bishop, sec'y-treas. of the Fred W. Scholl Grain Co., of this city, died Sept. 8 in a Cincinnati, O., hospital, following an illness of two weeks. Mr. Bishop was 43 years of age.

Knightstown, Ind.—The O. C. Shirley Elvtr. burned Sept. 11; loss, approximately \$45,000; building was insured for \$15,000. A large quantity of alfalfa, timothy and clover seed and about six or seven tons of ground feed was saved.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—C. J. Milligan & Son, Inc., is now occupying its own building on S. Chambers St.

Akron, Ia.—William Snyder, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator for several years, has taken a similar position at Larrabee, Ia.

Newhall, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Beatty elevator early in the morning of Sept. 7, carried the office safe outside, hammered it open and stole about \$8.

Lake Park, Ia.—The C. E. Arnold Grain & Livestock Co. bot a large Clipper Cleaner and Fairbanks-Morse Motor from Ed Mueller, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Nemaha, Ia.—The new storage annex for the Nemaha Elvtr. Co. has been completed. It is of cribbed construction, covered with galvanized iron, and equipped with two 12-inch screw conveyors to handle the grain to and from the elevator. The Van Ness Const. Co. had the contract.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The Dallas Center Mill Co., feed manufacturers, was host to about 85 farmers, who enjoyed a fine chicken dinner, served at a local cafe, on the evening of Sept. 4, and later listened to a talk on the care and feeding of hogs principally, following which a round table discussion was conducted.

Indianola, Ia.—Kent & Co., whose elevator burned recently, as reported in the Sept. 9 Journals, has completed plans for the erection of a new elevator, to be of brick and frame construction, and modern in every way. Offices are being maintained, as heretofore, in the warehouse, which did not burn. The company has installed feed mixing machinery in an elevator in Des Moines, owned by the Des Moines Elvtr. and Grain Co., and expects to operate in Des Moines this fall and winter. It will maintain a complete stock of products in the Indianola warehouse.

Grundy Center, Ia.—L. G. Clay, a former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at his home in Des Moines Aug. 25, following a long illness.

Larrabee, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed William Snyder manager of its elevator. Mr. Snyder comes from Akron, where he managed the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Coulter, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing a new office at an estimated cost of \$1000. It will be finished this week.—A. Vorhes, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Kaschmitter Elvtr. is still here and we own and operate it. We have just finished ironcladding it and have put in a truck dump.—Whittemore Elvtr. Co., by D. W. Ault, mgr.

Thor, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was visited by robbers recently, who were disappointed in finding no money in the office. They took an adding machine, valued at \$200. Entrance was gained by forcing the lock on the office door.

Forest City, Ia.—New equipment has been installed in the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. A new all-steel combination counter and filing cabinet has replaced the old counter with a wire grating that surrounded the weigher.

KANSAS

Sylvia, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has installed a molasses feed mixing machine at its elevator.

Oswego, Kan.—The elder Mr. Kerns, of the Kerns Grain Products Co., is recovering from a recent operation.

Pratt, Kan.—Guy Sitton, manager of the Pratt Equity Elvtr., is serving his second term as mayor of this town.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Flour Mill Co. will erect a \$1,000 addition to its mill and a warehouse to cost \$7,500.

Hanover, Kan.—George J. Imming has purchased a new hammer mill for his elevator. The mill is driven by a 30-h.p. electric motor.

Frankfort, Kan.—Albert Roberts has taken over the Frankfort Flour Mill and will open for business about Oct. 15, after repairing building and installing new equipment have been completed.

Wichita, Kan.—Damage estimated at \$20,000 was done by fire, principally on the second floor of the Ralston Purina Co.'s plant, early this month. Two units of the plant were not crippled, and business was continued without serious interruption.

Dodge City, Kan.—Since our last bulletin we are pleased to report the following additions to our membership, 31 in number and making 126 new members received since June 15: Adair-Morton Grain Co., Wichita; Coleman-Batt Grain Co., Wichita; John Hayes Grain Co., Wichita; Beyer Grain Co., Wichita; Ashton Elvtr. Co., Ashton; Bowen Flour Mills Co., Independence; Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co., Baxter Springs; Kelso Seed Co., Pittsburg; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Tescott; Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis; Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Hanston; C. D. Bondurant Grain Co., Laird; Dannenburg Grain & Supply Co., Gaylord; Burr Oak Mill & Elvtr. Co., Burr Oak; Ponton Grain Co., Simpson; Johnson-Thierolf Merc. Co., Solomon Rapids; Delphos Milling Co., Delphos; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Clyde; McCoy Grain Co., Sublette; Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Ensign; Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Haggard; Garden City Co-op. & Equity Exch., Garden City; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n, Dighton; Healy Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Healy; St. Francis Merc. Equity Exch., St. Francis; McDonald Equity Exch., McDonald; Beardsley Equity Merc. Exch., Beardsley; Atwood Equity Co-op. Exch., Atwood; Ludell Equity Co-op. Exch., Ludell; C. M. Lofton Grain Co., Cedar Bluffs; Montezuma Co-op. Exch., Montezuma.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

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KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

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Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Marysville, and Farmers Union Elevator & Supply Co., Star Valley, recently suffered damage by wind.

Larned, Kan.—Reconditioning of the former Keystone Milling Co.'s plant, recently purchased by the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., as reported in the Aug. 26 Journals, has been started. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$10,000.

KENTUCKY

Lancaster, Ky.—A new feed mixer was recently installed by the Lancaster Milling Co.

Louisville, Ky.—John S. Green, for many years with H. Verhoeff & Co., of this city, is now with the Fenley Grain Co., also of this city.

MARYLAND

Smithsburg, Md.—The Ingram Flour Mill near here is again being operated after being idle for several years. C. W. Sleasman is the manager.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is still an active cash market for grain and always will be. However, it has surrendered its license as a contract market and will not deal in grain futures.

MICHIGAN

Hemlock, Mich.—The Hemlock Co-op. Elevator Co. sustained wind damage on Aug. 22.

Cass City, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. is installing three new 15-ton scales at its elevators at this point, Deford and Greenleaf.

Ruth, Mich.—The Michigan Elevator Exchange has bought the Charles P. Cook elevator here and will continue to buy grain and beans.

Colon, Mich.—The Colon Elevator Co. has filed bankruptcy schedules in federal court, showing liabilities of \$42,255 and assets of \$10,500.

Carleton, Mich.—Two new trucks, a Ford and an International, have bought the fleet of Kahlbaum Bros. to four. A new corn sheller was also installed recently.

Mulliken, Mich.—Using nitroglycerine to open the safe, burglars stole \$100 in cash, \$75 in checks and some valuable papers during the night of Aug. 27, from the Mulliken Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Newport, Mich.—The new grain, mill and feed plant being built for the Harrington Milling Co., incorporated by L. A. Harrington, pres., Robert E. Harrington, vice-pres., and Dorman L. Harrington, sec'y-treas., is expected to be in operation for buying grain by the end of October, and milling operations are expected to start by Jan. 1. The plant is of frame construction, iron-clad. The elevator will have 20,000 bus. storage capacity in five cribbed bins, with reinforced concrete hoppers, poured as a part of the foundation. The elevating machinery will be arranged and have speed to handle 1,000 bus. per hour. The flour milling unit with capacity for 115 barrels daily, will have five double stands of one 9x24-in. and four 9x18-in. rolls. The feed grinding and mixing unit will be complete, with a hammer mill, an attrition mill, a 1½-ton horizontal Eureka Feed Mixer, and bins and elevating equipment for convenient operation. The grain receiving equipment will handle all grains and be fitted with an overhead truck lift. Mr. Harrington and his sons have had years of grain and milling experience operating the John Strong Milling Co., at South Rockwood, whose plant burned last February.

Zeeland, Mich.—The Zeeland Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased two large elevator head drives from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Ralston-Purina Co. plans construction of a new factory building for the manufacture of a shredded biscuit cereal, involving the outlay of \$750,000.

Deerfield, Mich.—The Deerfield Milling Co. has co-operated with the Deerfield Farmers Union in the joint purchase of a new 15-ton Howe Truck Scale, which has just been installed adjacent to the company's mill.

MINNESOTA

Sebek, Minn.—The Victoria Elevator Co. has installed a large power feed mixer.

A. Cairns, Foley, and Revere Farmers Elevator Co., Revere, sustained wind damage recently.

Cobden, Minn.—B. W. Zieske is installing a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift in his elevator.

Winnebago, Minn.—R. A. Frank, of Prescott, Wis., has bought the feed mill here from his sister, Mrs. H. E. Driscoll.

Roseau, Minn.—John Moser and Mrs. Emma Moser have leased the Roseau Flour Mill from the William Moser Estate.

Lindstrom, Minn.—The manufacture of flour has been discontinued by the Lindstrom Mill Co., Inc., but the operation of the feed mill will continue.

Carver, Minn.—The elevator here after having been closed for a number of years, has been re-opened by William Grabe, the new proprietor, who came here from Minneapolis.

Porter, Minn.—Repairs have been made at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here. A new leg and other equipment have been installed, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Appleton, Minn.—Henry N. Christenson, manager of the Galchutt Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Galchutt, N. D., for the past 17 years, has purchased John J. Hagen & Son's elevator here.

Motley, Minn.—New roofs and general repairs were a part of the work recently done here for the Peterson-Biddick Co., of Wadena, which owns the local elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Welcome, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator at this station have installed an Oglesby Hoist in connection with a 15-ton, side lever Fairbanks Scale with steel weighbridge. R. W. Oglesby made the installation.

Breckenridge, Minn.—An addition 16x20 feet is being built to the Breckenridge Grain & Feed Mill. New machinery will be installed and poultry feeds will be manufactured. A. B. Peterson is the proprietor of the mill.

Dover, Minn.—The Cargill Elevator Co.'s local elevator burned Sept. 10, at 9 a. m., together with its contents, consisting of two or three carloads of grain. The elevator, a 50-year-old frame structure, was valued at \$5,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the first meeting of the season of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n, held Sept. 15, J. H. DeWilde, publicity director of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Ass'n, spoke on "Better Business for the Northwest."

Renville, Minn.—The feed mill of the Farmers Elevator Co. burned Aug. 27, the fire reported to have been caused by a bolt of lightning. The cupola of the elevator caught from sparks from the feed mill. About 2,000 bus. of corn, some feed and other grains were destroyed.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Theo. Hamm Brewing Co. has let contract to the Barnett & Record Co. for the erection of four re-inforced concrete grain storage tanks, with three interstices, to be 52x58, 100 feet high. The tanks and one interstice will be equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System.

Lafayette, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is remodeling its plant. New equipment will include a Winter Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive, with a 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, a new leg with 13-inch, 5-ply Atlas Belt and 12x6 Salem Cups, and a new distributor, all supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Truman, Minn.—Improvements at the local Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator include new concrete piers and foundations, larger pit and pit pan, new elevating and distributing systems, a new 20-ton scale replacing the old 10-ton, enlarging of driveway and other repairs, the total cost being about \$3,000.

Shakopee, Minn.—Work is progressing on the 500,000-bu. elevator and malting plant of Cepro, Inc., described in the Feb. 26 Journals. The concrete work has been completed and the steel windows installed, and work started on the office, which will be 26x28, brick veneer, two stories. Work will start soon on the caramel malting plant, to be 40x70 feet, 97 feet high, of reinforced concrete. McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Due to the flour and cereal workers strike, elevator men are becoming worried about the grain held in store in their houses, as some of the wheat is heating. Some have asked for police protection in order to reopen long enough to turn the grain and thus save its going out of condition, and if such protection is not furnished, some of them will supply their own protection to workers, rather than allow the grain to spoil.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The flour mills of the Washburn-Crosby Co. and the linseed plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. have resumed operation, altho the strike was still on at last report. Other elevators and all linseed mills remain closed. Some elevators attempted to reopen but were prevented by pickets. The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is still operating under police protection, despite picketing and violence, and the Washburn Crosby Co. has had no interference from pickets.

DULUTH LETTER

The rules committee of the Board of Trade has prepared for submission to the board of directors for their consideration, amendment of the general rules and by-laws—F. G. C.

Railroads haul of flour, millfeed, etc., from Minneapolis to Duluth has fallen away sharply on account of the strike situation in that city, still effective. This commodity moved by the roads has shrunk fully 50% and still dwindling. Boat lines here handling this business are steadily loading out warehouse stocks and local accumulations awaiting down-lake shipment are gradually nearing the vanishing point. Some arrivals are coming in from other interior mills, so there will be a little movement and supplies on hand, notwithstanding the Minneapolis situation.—F. G. C.

Importation of wheat from Canada continues on an active and more moderate scale. The arrivals have dropped somewhat from what they were, the volume received still remains at a fairly high mark. The setting in of cold weather and gradual approach of the closing of navigation may continue to steady movement for the balance of the navigating season. At the present time the Duluth-Superior elevators hold 6,075,000 bus. of Canadian wheat, 100,000 bus. rye and 652,000 bus. barley. Combined holdings of domestic and Canadian grain total 22,713,000 bus. Car loadings and out-rail movement of grain continues steady.—F. G. C.

The strike of Minneapolis mill and elevator workers shutting down plants there has not caused any boom in country grain shipping to this market. In fact, the holding back of grain by the country had its effect locally with buyers showing a reluctance to participate. Some virtually stepped out of the market, while trade conditions are so strained and business curbed to a minimum, not exactly a natural one. This situation has narrowed the grain market for the producer in this northwestern area. Settlement of the labor dispute in the down-state market and resumption of plant operations, setting market machinery functioning normally again is generally desired. The state inspection and weighing department has even gone to the extent of laying off employees while the strike situation obtains.—F. G. C.

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The marriage of John H. McCarthy, of Minneapolis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. McCarthy, of Duluth, to Miss Grace Louise Carney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Carney, of Lake Washington, Minn., has been announced to take place Oct. 3, in the St. John's Catholic Church at Mankato, Minn. A reception at the Mankato Country Club will follow. Walter R. McCarthy is the president of the Capitol Elevator Co. at Duluth.—F. G. C.

Rye cargoes aggregating 477,000 bus. were lately shipped from Duluth-Superior elevators to Chicago. Against this out-movement the same company received a 224,964-bu. cargo of winter wheat from Chicago for sale to northwestern mills to provide future working supplies, owing to the short wheat crop harvested this year in the spring wheat territory.—F. G. C.

Directors of the Board of Trade adopted regulations, in compliance with the Commodity Exchange Act, that notice of intention to deliver shall be given in writing to the person obligated to receive delivery at least one business day in advance of actual delivery. The notice of actual delivery shall state in detail the warehouse receipts to be delivered, the amount of extra storage accrued thereon and the contract price. Warehouse receipts shall be tendered in amounts of not more than five thousand (5,000) bus. each and smaller quantities in amounts of one thousand (1,000) bus. or multiples thereof.

MISSOURI

Westboro, Mo.—On Sept. 4 a fire caused by spontaneous combustion in coal in the plant of the Geiger Grain Co. slightly damaged the coal.

Clinton, Mo.—Warehouse No. 1 of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., located 15 feet south of the elevator, burned on Sept. 3 at 7 p. m. from unknown cause.

Mexico, Mo.—The barns of the Pollock Milling & Elevator Co. and of the Sanford Feed Co. burned Aug. 31. The loss to the Pollock Co. was over \$3,000, partly insured, and that to the Sanford Co. was almost \$1,000, with partial insurance.

Springfield, Mo.—Walter C. Eisenmayer, one of the best known millers of the Southwest and pres. of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., died Sept. 11, at the age of 45 years. The cause of death was peritonitis, which set in following an operation for appendicitis about a week before.

Salisbury, Mo.—The Salisbury Model Mill has been completely renovated and cleaned and all machinery put in first-class condition and is now being operated by E. H. Kellar, formerly of Hartsburg, Mo., who purchased the mill several weeks ago from the trustee of the Model Mill, which was in bankruptcy.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

From 75 cents the weighing fee has been increased to \$1 per car of grain, effective Sept. 15, as announced by State Warehouse Commissioner J. B. Hopper.

Kansas City, Kan.—The contract for the 2,000,000-bu. concrete elevator designed by Horner & Wyatt for the municipality has been let to the Nicholson Co. for \$857,000.

Scott S. Bateman, of Emporia, Kan., has been appointed state warehouse examiner, succeeding J. A. McKone, resigned. Mr. Bateman is the author of the present Kansas warehouse law, which was adopted in 1931, and was connected with the department as warehouse examiner from 1929 to 1931.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have voted that trading on the exchange shall be conducted in accordance with the New Commodity Exchange Act, beginning Sept. 14, whenever provisions of the act come in conflict with present rules and regulations of the board. It was also decided that when the Commodity Exchange Administration publishes its set of rules and regulations, Board of Trade by-laws shall be changed to conform.

MONTANA

Denton, Mont.—Joe Hodik, manager of the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned his position and returned to Danvers, Mont.

Rudyard, Mont.—The Imperial Elevator Co. has closed its elevators at this point and at Gildford, Mont., also at a number of other stations in this section of the state.

Sumatra, Mont.—McCabe Bros. Co. on Sept. 3 suffered damage from wind.

Conrad, Mont.—Glen Kellogg recently purchased the James Cougill coal bins and took over the Cougill lease on the elevator which he has been operating. Mr. Kellogg will not be a grain buyer but will take in grain in exchange for fuel of all kinds, as well as sell fuel. Headquarters of his business, which he calls the Kellogg Fuel Service, will be at the old Cougill elevator.

NEBRASKA

Diller, Neb.—The A. C. Cooper Grain Co. is building a large warehouse south of the Burlington tracks here.

Barnston, Neb.—Mr. Cooper, new owner of the elevator here, is building a warehouse to store feed and flour and will erect coal sheds soon.

Merriman, Neb.—Myron Halsinger, of Gordon, has been appointed manager of the Merriman Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Harper.

Lexington, Neb.—The office of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. was robbed during the night of Sept. 8, about \$80 in cash and several checks being stolen.

Odell, Neb.—C. J. Saum, of Beatrice, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding J. C. Goehring, manager for many years, who recently resigned.

Edholm, Neb.—A new electric power line is being put thru Edholm and the Dawson Grain Co. is wiring its plant and installing electric motors. The Van Ness Const. Co. is doing the work.

Greenwood, Neb.—The Van Ness Const. Co. reports the sale of a new Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform to J. C. Railsback for installation on his farm here. Mr. Railsback is pres. of the Citizen's National Bank at Ashland, Neb.

Guide Rock, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. has appointed Ed Stutesman, who has been with the company for some time, manager of its elevator, succeeding Lyle Harris, manager for many years, who resigned recently to go into the elevator business on his own account at Franklin, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—For the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Fontenelle Hotel Oct. 27 Pres. Stites and Sec'y Campbell planned a day and date at the opening of the Ak-Sar-Ben stock show week when business at Omaha is keyed up to the finest spirit of hospitality. The program will feature a high order of talent to deal with current problems.

Omaha, Neb.—The preliminary session of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n's annual convention that meets in this city Oct. 27, will open at 10:30 a. m., to hear reports and appoint committees. The afternoon session will convene at 1:30. The discussion will deal with trade practices and commercial truck transportation. Speakers will be: Hon. Hugh Drake, of Lincoln, chairman Nebraska State Railway Commission, who will speak on "The New Nebraska Truck Regulations"; W. R. Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade, on committee on truck regulation, whose subject will be, "What To Do About the Itinerant Trucker"; R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who will address the convention on "The National Aspect of the Grain Business." The delegates will have dinner together at 6:15 p. m.

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Lincoln, Neb.—Richard R. Schamp, employed in the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.'s cereal department, fainted in a freight elevator while being taken by another employee to the first-aid room to have a cut on his hand attended to, pitched forward from the open cage and fell 12 feet to a concrete floor below, suffering a severe brain concussion and hemorrhage, from which he died the following day.

NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON LETTER

Boston grain elevators are bare of grain, only 1760 bus. oats being in storage.—L. V. S.

Fire caused damage estimated at \$10,000 to the grain elevator of the Whittemore Co., Roslindale, Mass., Sept. 17. Firemen confined the fire to the cupola of the 85-foot structure. Two carloads of grain, stored at the bottom of the elevator, were water-soaked.—L. V. S.

John D. Masterson, who is well known in the grain and feed trade, associated with F. J. Sennott, feed and grain, was married to Miss Lillian Pine, of Malden, recently. Fellow workers gave John a surprise when a substantial sum of money was subscribed and presented to him at the Exchange, thru Carl J. B. Currie, president.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange monthly luncheons, which were a feature of the activity of the exchange last spring, will be resumed this fall. Men of national reputation addressed the members of the exchange at these gatherings on business and economic matters, pertaining more or less to the grain, feed and flour business.

NEW YORK

Elmira, N. Y.—The Buckwheat Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here on Sept. 26, at the Hotel Langwell, the session opening at 1 o'clock.

New York, N. Y.—John T. Pulling, a former member of the Produce Exchange, died at his home in Summit, N. J., on Sept. 5, at the age of 79 years. Mr. Pulling was one of the early grain traders of this city, retiring several years ago.

New York, N. Y.—Kenneth J. Muir, pres. of Muir & Co., exporters and importers of grain and grain products, died at his home in this city unexpectedly on Aug. 31. Mr. Muir was born in Scotland and had lived in the United States for about 50 years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hanks, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Co. recently improved its local plant by widening the driveway to 23 feet and installing a new scale.

Luverne, N. D.—The Monarch Elevator Co. has closed its Luverne house for the season and transferred its manager, M. H. Haukland, to Shelly, Minn.

Bergen, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Co. has installed new 26x9-foot Fairbanks Scales with Strong-Scott Air Lifts at its Hanks, Bowbells and Bergen elevators. At all of these points additional work has been done remodeling driveways to accommodate these installations. The Hogenson Const. Co. made the installations.

Grafton, N. D.—The Monarch Elevator Co. is remodeling its local elevator and enlarging it for the installation of feed machinery. The main driveway of the elevator has been enlarged and on the east side of it a building, 16x16 and 45 feet high, is being erected for housing the feed mill. Abutting the mill building, a warehouse, 16x24, one-story high, is being provided to house the feed. On the west side of the elevator, another warehouse, 22x36, is being erected, to be used for storing feed, seed and grain. A new coal bin, 14x52, is being built, also. The entire plant will be covered with galvanized siding. The work will be completed by October.

OHIO

Metamora, O.—The Metamora Elevator Co. will install an overhead truck lift.

Bowling Green, O.—A new Forrster Scourer is being installed in Reider's Mills.—F. J. Reider.

Rawson, O.—Installation of a truck scale is contemplated by the Rawson Elevator, managed by L. R. Forsyth.

Scott, O.—Fire of undetermined cause destroyed the property of the Scott Equity Exchange on Sept. 14.

West Unity, O.—The United Grain & Fuel Co. plans to buy a new, large truck scale soon. M. Yager is the manager.

Continental, O.—Continental Equity Exchange has installed a large car blower, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

St. Clair, O.—Harry Imel, of Portland, has bot the St. Clair Mill from Ben Brunswick, the former owner. Feeds are manufactured.

Old Fort, O.—The Peoples Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. has improved its plant by adding a style "B" McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Pioneer, O.—The Pioneer Elvtr. Co. will soon install a new hammer mill with metal and stone separator feed, and direct-connected, 30-h.p. motor.

Lilley Chapel, O.—Lightning recently came in on the power wiring in the plant of Sark & Plum, Inc., damaged distribution switch, meter and meter transformers.

Foraker, O.—The Foraker Farmers Exchange is constructing an incinerator for burning corn cobs. A new sheller and large capacity cleaning screen are also being installed.

Lexington, O.—The Ohio Farm Buro Service Co., of Columbus, O., recently purchased a corn cob and grain cleaner for its local plant, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Bluffton, O.—An 18x20-foot, frame, iron-clad office has been built on the front of the Farmers Grain Co.'s south elevator, and equipped with a rebuilt Howe Truck Scale with 23-foot platform.

Findlay, O.—A 10x14-foot cement block addition to the office of J. C. Hochstettler & Sons has been started. A scheduled later improvement is the purchase and installation of a wheat cleaner.

Melvin, O.—William A. Ewing, grain elevator operator here and at Reesville, died at his home here Sept. 6, at the age of 66 years, from heart trouble. He had operated his grain and coal business for 25 years.

Sugar Ridge, O.—The Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n, managed by Guy Smith, has installed new elevator legs, and a steel pit, manufactured by the Union Iron Works, and an overhead traveling McMillin Truck Lift.

Elmira, O.—The Elmira Elvtr. Co. is considering replacement of its present system of belts and line shafts for transmitting power, with individual motors for each leg and machine. Calvin Amstutz is manager.

Lyons, O.—The Lyons Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new 20-ton Howe Truck Scale, with 28x9 foot platform. Next year it plans to increase its handling capacity by installation of larger leg belts and buckets.

Dunbridge, O.—A McMillin Truck Lift and a Kelly-Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader have been installed in the local elevator of the Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n. A corn sheller, a cleaner and new elevator legs are scheduled for early improvements.

Trotwood, O.—Harley Ullery, a farmer, has purchased the old Stewart Elvtr. here, which has been operated for the past three years by M. E. Book. The building was owned by the Mutual Home Ass'n, of Dayton, from which Mr. Book rented it. The new owner took possession Sept. 1.

Metamora, O.—Grain dealers of northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan held their September meeting here on the evening of Sept. 15, the Metamora Elvtr. Co. being the host. The meeting opened with a chicken dinner, served by the ladies of one of the churches. Speaking and music was the order of the evening.

The Garman Grain Co., Delphos; Pemberton Farmers Exchange Co., Pemberton; St. Paris Grain Co., St. Paris, and J. W. Simmons, Pemberton, sustained windstorm damage to their elevators on Aug. 28. Dewey Bros. Co., Blanchester and B. E. Schirm & Co., Lockville, also recently sustained wind damage.

Defiance, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is about to start construction on a new 22x30-foot, two-room and basement, brick office, with furnace heat. A new dust collector has just been installed at the company's east side elevator. A few days ago the company unloaded its fifth car of gasoline since construction and opening of its 20x30-foot bulk plant, with storage capacity for 47,000 gallons, on June 1.

Perrysburg, O.—A new 40-h.p., four-cylinder McCormick-Deering Engine is being installed by Fetterman Milling Co.—V. E. Fetterman.

Cygnat, O.—Another room has just been added to the office of the Shaw Grain Co., as a private office for Manager F. H. Shaw. Last June the company installed a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale, with type-registering beam, and 30-foot platform. Construction of a cob burner is planned.

Wilmington, O.—Quincy Smith, who has operated the Clinton Grain Co. for the last eight years, has purchased the business from his mother, Mrs. Eva Smith, and is now the sole owner. The elevator, which is one of the oldest here, and operated by the Clinton Milling Co., passed into the hands of Mrs. Smith at the death of her husband, W. H. Smith, in 1917. Quincy Smith owns and operates a flour mill at South Charleston, which he purchased several years ago.

Rudolph, O.—Construction work is just being completed on a new three-room, 24x28-foot brick office, with integral concrete floor and scale pit, for the Liberty Grain Ass'n. A new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, with dial and printomatic weigher, and 9x30-foot platform, is part of the equipment. The old office is being removed, and the old scale pit filled, to give more approach room for the elevator and coal sheds. A fire-proof vault is part of the built-in office equipment. Manager Clark Stimmel says the company plans to build a seed room in its elevator next year.

OKLAHOMA

Corn, Okla.—The Corn Milling Co. recently completed a large warehouse.

Lawton, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a 16x40-foot addition to its feed storage room, with a heavy concrete foundation.

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. held the formal opening of its new plant the evening of Sept. 11 and Sept. 12, when it was estimated that 4,000 persons were shown thru the plant, which was in full operation during the inspection. Refreshments were served and an orchestra furnished music.

Stillwater, Okla.—J. C. Kuhn, former assistant manager of the Shannon Feed Co., has been made general manager, succeeding Marvin Justice, who has been transferred to Tulsa to head the new accounting department of the company. The Shannon Feed Co.'s manufacturing plant is located at Stillwater, the general office and warehouse are at Tulsa and an elevator is operated at Oilton. At this point the company employs 17 workers, which number is increased to 25 in busy seasons.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Echo, Ore.—Roy Shopshire, of Fendleton, state grain sampler in this territory for several years, has been appointed manager of the Echo Flour Mills, succeeding Charles Reese.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. recently constructed additional office space.

Astoria, Ore.—Eighty-five per cent of the 150 employees of the Astoria-Pillsbury Flour Mills have struck.—F. K. H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—John Smith has been appointed manager of the Pomeroy Warehouse & Milling Co., succeeding Frank Cardwell, whose death was reported in the Sept. 9 Journals.

Cheney, Wash.—The Democratic renomination for governor in the recent primaries was won by Gov. C. D. Martin, pres. of the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co., here. His re-election is freely predicted.

It is reported that the Syntha Products Corp., manufacturer of feed ingredients, of Dayton and Ingomar, O., contemplates opening a branch on the Pacific Coast for the manufacture and sale of its products.

Portland, Ore.—George C. Baer, executive assistant for the Pacific Coast district of the Farmers National Grain Corp., resigned the first of this month. Lyman G. Rice, local treas. of the Farmers National, resigned in August.

Spokane, Wash.—About 100 millers and delegates from allied industries will gather at the Davenport Hotel here Oct. 3 and 4 for the annual fall meeting of Pacific Coast district No. 9 of Ass'n of Operative Millers. The meeting will draw members from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and western Canada. George Walker, of the Crown Mills, Portland, Ore., district pres., will open the convention.—F. K. H.

Scio, Ore.—The new plant of the Scio Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been completed and the company moved into it during the second week of September. Of wood construction, covered with corrugated iron, the new plant is 40 feet wide at the front, 60 feet wide at the rear, by 195 feet. Wide, covered loading platforms extend the entire length of the building, with a platform for driving in at the front. Storage space for grain has been provided.

Almira, Wash.—Suit has been filed in superior court here by Martha Blinn and Jens Peterson against the Almira Trading Co., which operated a grain elevator, warehouse, feed and fuel business here for many years, until leased by the Sperry Flour Co. last July. The plaintiffs allege that the affairs of the company have been mismanaged and that only two dividends have been paid since the company started and that last season, when other grain businesses in the same region made good money, the Almira Trading Co. lost \$6,000, and they ask the appointment of a receiver to liquidate the company's affairs. A temporary receiver has been named.

Seattle, Wash.—Members have, on advice of this Ass'n, ignored that part of the State Business Tax Law applying to warehouse distribution of goods from a central location to a series of stores or branches, on which the law provided a tax of ¼ of 1%, even though no sale was made. This was an effort to put a kind of chain store tax into the revenue act. On Aug. 26, the State Supreme Court declared this part of the act unconstitutional, and hence the attitude taken by our members on Ass'n advice turns out to have Supreme Court approval. This has no bearing on the regular and thoroly constitutional business tax of ¼ of 1%.—Floyd Oles, mgr. Pacific N.-W. Feed Ass'n.

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PENNSYLVANIA

New Brighton, Pa.—Following a cerebral hemorrhage, Percy Hornby, well known grain and feed man here, died Aug. 31, at the age of 50 years. For many years he was associated with his father in the business, later becoming proprietor.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kidder, S. D.—The Norman Grain Co.'s elevator has just been repaired and painted.

Centerville, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a new separator and grader.

Aurora, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son have appointed A. J. Wachtel manager of their new 35,000-bu. elevator here.

Frankfort, S. D.—Glenn Bastian has been appointed manager of the Frankfort Mill & Elvtr. Co., replacing George Hassinger, who has moved to Minneapolis to go into business on his own account.

Wall, S. D.—Earl Johnson, of Britton, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator at this point and has moved his family here.

Canton, S. D.—Sept. 2 was radio night here. Two elevator offices, the Hunting-Randall Grain Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., were entered by thieves, who took the radio in both cases and left other things unmolested.

Ree Heights, S. D.—E. L. Milleon, of Borup, Minn., has been appointed manager of the local National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator succeeding Frank Lewis, who recently died of injuries received in an auto accident, as reported in the Aug. 12 Journals.

Royal (Volga p. o.), S. D.—Geo. O. Cotton & Son, Volga, S. D., has purchased E. S. Woodworth & Co.'s elevator at Royal and is having R. W. Oglesby raze the elevator and are having the lumber hauled to Volga for use on other needed buildings.

Pierpont, S. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. closed its local elevator on Sept. 1, until there is a crop again. All the grain belonging to the company has been shipped out and arrangements to take care of the stored grain have been made with other elevators.

Nunda, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this station has made many improvements on its elevator, discarding the old gas engine and installing a 5-h.p. ballbearing, enclosed, Fairbanks-Morse Motor in the head and a new head drive. A 5-h.p. motor of the same type has been installed on the work floor to run the cleaner and compressor. Entry switches and all starters are wired in conduit. All the above was installed by R. W. Oglesby.

Lennox, S. D.—Charged with taking some barley from the H. H. Knock Elvtr., and disposing of stolen property, several local boys pleaded guilty and after they were given a good talking to, were placed on parole. The grain was taken from beside the elevator, where it had spilled during elevator operations. Several bushels were sold to another youth for a small sum, and he in turn disposed of the grain to the Aulwes Elvtr. at the market price.

SOUTHEAST

Florence, S. C.—The Ashcraft Milling Co.'s plant, which burned early in the summer, has been rebuilt and is now in operation. The mill has been equipped with modern corn cleaning machinery. Cotton gins have also been installed.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Public Elvtr. on the Wolf River, designed and supervised by the Macdonald Engineering Co., is receiving grain altho the marine leg will not be completed for some time. The Nicholson Co. is doing the work. The Cargill Warehouse Co. will operate the house.

TEXAS

Gainesville, Tex.—The Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained wind damage.

Farwell, Tex.—The Roberts Grain Co., of Amarillo, has opened offices in this city, in the old Radford warehouse, where complete re-cleaning equipment, scales and dump will be installed.

Galveston, Tex.—I have retired from active business and have no intention of re-entering. I greatly appreciate the many courtesies shown me by the grain trade. Every good wish for my many friends.—Julius W. Jockusch.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Paul V. Kelly, former vice-pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Chicago, resigned recently and has bot the Salt Lake City branch of the Farmers National. Mr. Kelly has also rebot his Kelly-Western Co. at Ogden, which he sold four years ago, and combined it with the Ogden branch of the Farmers National and will operate as Kelly-Western Co., and will buy and process seed.

WISCONSIN

Durand, Wis.—The Pfeiffer Elvtr. Co. has installed a new grain cleaner.

Superior, Wis.—Construction of a marine leg at the Cargill Elvtr. K, at a cost of approximately \$35,000, will be completed soon.

Waterloo, Wis.—We have always handled a limited amount of grain and seeds along with our regular popcorn business. It is our plan to increase this business this coming season.—Badger Pop Corn Co.

Slinger, Wis.—The Thiel Feed Mill is building an addition to its plant, 28x100 feet, to serve as a grain and feed storehouse. A St. Paul side track has been laid to the building, which formerly had only access to the Soo Line. A new office is also being erected.

Gillett, Wis.—Joseph M. Ankerson, manager and owner of a grain, feed, flour and coal business and pres. of the Gillett State Bank, has announced that he will be a candidate for nomination as assemblyman for the Oconto County district on the Republican ticket at the coming primary.

Chetek, Wis.—A diesel engine to operate its feed mill will be installed by the Chetek Equity Co-op. Produce Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

V. E. Wandrus was elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

The Premier-Pabst Corp. is equipping 14 cylindrical, 6 interstice and 8 square bins of its elevator with the Zeleny Thermometer System.

The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. has initiated its third great expansion since the legalization of beer. It involves \$600,000 new construction, which is in addition to the \$1,000,000 program of expansion in 1935.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The new 1,500,000-bu. concrete elevator of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. is receiving grain and the cleaning machinery is being installed. The work house is 250 feet high, the 34 cylindrical and 33 interstice bins are 130 feet high. The Richardson Car Dumper has been working day and night. The Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. has the contract.

The board of directors of the local exchange adopted a resolution changing trading hours, effective Sept. 28, as follows: In grain exchange department, 9:15 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., Saturday 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. Stock exchange department 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Saturday 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m. The directors voted to become a member of the National Grain Trade Council, an organization succeeding the Grain Com'te on National Affairs.

WYOMING

Powell, Wyo.—The flour mill here known as the Loving Mill burned Sept. 2. It was valued at \$11,000 and only \$500 insurance was carried.

Manchukuo is reported by the Buro of Agricultural Economics as offering corn for September delivery at San Francisco at \$1.12 including the duty of 25c, against \$1.38 for domestic No. 2 yellow. For Argentine corn \$1.14 is asked.

Canadian wheat imported into the United States amounting to 933,000 bus. paid duty during the week ending Sept. 12. Since July 1 imports of bonded wheat for grinding for export have amounted to 2,367,000 bus., against 1,875,000 bus. a year ago.

Calculating Guaranty for Mixed Feed

Ingredients in Batch of Feed	Lbs.	Lbs. of Protein	Lbs. of Fat	Lbs. of Fiber
Ground yellow corn....	400	38.00	16.00	8.00
Soft wheat bran.....	100	14.50	3.50	10.00
Wheat flour middlings...	100	16.00	4.00	6.00
Meat and bone scraps...	75	37.50	4.50	2.25
Dried buttermilk.....	35	11.20	1.75	.....
Alfalfa leaf meal....	40	8.00	1.00	7.20
	750	125.20	30.75	33.45

Explanation—

- (1) List the ingredients and amount of each used in batch.
- (2) By using tabulated information from a standard work, such as "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison, calculate the number of pounds of protein, fat and fiber furnished by each ingredient.
Example—400 lbs. of corn \times 9.5% protein in corn = 38.00 lbs. of protein in 400 lbs. of corn.
- (3) The sum of each column gives the total number of pounds of protein, fat and fiber in the particular batch.
- (4) By dividing each total by the total pounds in the batch, the percentage of protein, fat and fiber are obtained.
Example—125.20 \times 100 = 16.7% protein

$$\frac{30.75}{750} \times 100 = 4.1\% \text{ fat}$$

$$\frac{33.45}{750} \times 100 = 4.4\% \text{ fiber}$$

From these percentages, a safe guaranty would be 16.5% protein, 4.0% fat and 4.5% fiber.



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PRICE DISCRIMINATION LAW, the Robinson-Patman Law, has been analyzed by Nelson B. Gaskill, for five years a member of the Federal Trade Commission, for several years head of a trade ass'n., long assistant attorney-general of New Jersey, and a Washington lawyer of recognized ability. From both points of view of enforcement and conformance this book explains and illustrates the law, presenting details and principles that executives may use as a guide in adjusting their policies to the law. The chapters cover "New and Old Law," "When Price Discrimination Is Prima Facie Unlawful," "Defenses to a Complaint," "Justifications," "Selection of Customers," "Regulation of Quantity Discounts," "Brokerage," "Enforcement by Criminal Process" and "Difficulties of Enforcement." Prepared for and distributed privately by the Kiplinger Washington Agency, Inc., Washington, D. C., as a beautiful red velour finished volume of 63 8x11-inch pages.

Let All Work Together

Grain & Feed Journals: Let us ignore class lines. Whether independent or co-operative, we ought to consider the tax and truck matters from a common standpoint. Several co-operatives are on our membership list and we recognize no line of distinction when it comes to working for the good of the grain business and the welfare of the farmers. Only harmony of thought and co-ordinated effort among all the dealers will make our work for legislation effective and allay strife and ruinous competition in our business operations.

Maybe you will say that this is all old stuff, and it is so, just like three meals a day, to put energy in the system and conserve bodily health. Why put capital and mind into a business and then neglect orderly and diplomatic processes in its administration?

The task now is to smooth the way for a most successful year in 1937 to heal the wounds inflicted by the drouth reverses. With a good crop, this can be done if the dealers will get out to these conventions and work together on a clean-cut program.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Weighmasters Will Meet at Milwaukee

[Continued from page 237]

association's annual luncheon. H. A. Juneau, State Weighmaster at Superior, Wis., is President; J. A. Schmitz, Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade, Vice President; and Harry A. Clark, Weighmaster Omaha Grain Exchange, Secretary and Treasurer. Every weighmaster will be expected to register early.

J. A. MacInnis, Supt. Occident-Terminal Elevator, Duluth, Minn.
Died Sept. 21.



Minneapolis Oil Mill Operating Safety Education Needed for Elevator Workers

Since a good deal of publicity has appeared throughout the country in regard to the present labor situation in Minneapolis, we should like to give our readers a brief account of our position in the matter. On Monday, Sept. 14, we resumed operations at our linseed oil mills with our regular crews, and without any consultation or contact with the Flour and Cereal Mill Workers' Union, Local No. 19152. This action was taken: First, because our men had voted by a large majority in favor of a company council as opposed to joining the Union; second, because Mayor Latimer of Minneapolis had stated there was no reason why we should not open and that he would afford police protection if that became necessary; third, because no demand had been made upon our company for recognition of the Union in regard to the linseed oil mills.

Shortly after the mills began to operate on the 14th, the Union picket lines were heavily reinforced and all access to and egress from the mill was prohibited by the picketers. In spite of this situation our linseed oil mill has continued to operate and our employees, most of whom have remained on at the plant, are more than ever determined not to join the union. They also state they are fully satisfied with the present labor relations with our company and they have shown a splendid spirit in spite of the hardships imposed upon them by the picketers. The management's attitude is that, since the men desire to work, it is glad to co-operate with them in every way possible.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Specific demands of the union are reported to include wage increases of 10% to 20% and recognition of the union as a collective bargaining agency for its members, but not a closed shop. Wages the union is said to be requesting include 65c an hour for sweepers and helpers; 75c for grain shovelers, watchmen and car coopers; 85c for cleaners; 93c for millwrights, oilers, spout operators and tin-smiths, and \$1 for operators of scales in mills and elevators. Overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half and double time for Sundays and holidays also is asked. The union proposes creation of grievance committees composed of five members, two selected by the union, two by the employer and an impartial chairman.

Michigan Shippers Vote to Tag Beans

[Continued from page 243]

Teeple, Minden City; R. E. Hyslop, Ovid; Fred Cornair, L. C. Hall and L. W. Todd, Owosso; H. J. Clabusch, Pigeon; R. G. Pomeroy, Pomperit; Mr. Barrett and Ward E. King, Port Huron; Carl and Richard Hoerlein, Richville; G. H. Brooks, D. J. Hoigan and Francis L. O'Meha, St. Louis; C. F. Hall, Standish; E. H. Bueschlen, Unionville; C. B. Hepker, Vermontville, and Guy M. Rowell, Yale.

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO., came R. B. Bowden and A. D. Bosley.

BEAN SHIPPERS from New York state included R. N. Ashford, Caledonia; N. J. Blodgett, Dillon; Benjamin Perks, Rochester; F. W. Newman, Hamlin, and Wm. R. Walls, Oakville.

FROM PITTSBURG, Penn., came P. C. Daniels, from Philadelphia, R. H. Wilkinson, from Chicago, Illinois, W. J. Grayson, from Ridgetown, Ont., F. A. Mickle.

BAG men in attendance included R. C. Sprosty, Abe Bader and Jno. Krusoe.

THE TOLEDO grain market was represented by G. R. Forrester and "Pat" Patterson.

L. P. DENDEL, Lansing, represented the Michigan Millers Mutual Insurance Co.

LANSING delegates were Neil H. Bass, K. P. Kimball, A. B. Love; L. E. Marshall (Lansing Grain Co.); E. C. Ryon, Robert Ryon, B. A. Stickle, L. M. Swift, and H. E. Wilson.

SAGINAW sent W. G. Baer, J. Frutchey, G. E. Hart, Irene McIntyre, A. D. McIntyre, A. W. Orr, Wm. J. Orr, and A. L. Riedel.

SUPPLY men included Edw. B. Flack, of Flack-Pennell Co., E. J. Eshenbaugh and A. A. Prevett.

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Field Seeds

Malvern, Ia.—The old Summers Seed House was burned Aug. 31.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Fred Forsberg & Son have placed their new seed-cleaning plant in operation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—E. L. Floyd is now again with the Albert Dickinson Co. here, having severed his connection with the Allied Seed Co.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by H. E. Saier, W. L. Pickett and Henry T. Duncan.

Dubuque, Ia.—Two men recently sold a quantity of clover and timothy seed to a Dubuque dealer, that it was later discovered had been stolen at Elkader, Ia.

Gibson City, Ill.—Wm. Noble died of heart trouble Sept. 3, aged 62 years. From Ohio he went to Gibson City in 1912 and engaged in the seed business as Noble Bros., now managed by his son, John.

Oxford, Ind.—The Benton County Seed Corn Ass'n has installed machinery and a large drying furnace in the basement. Harry Haynes of Talbott is pres., and Glenn Kinsell of Remington, sec'y-treas.

England, Ark.—Fletcher-Wood, Inc., has been incorporated to do a seed business, handle feed and farm machinery. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the incorporators are: J. J. Fletcher, Mrs. J. J. Fletcher and J. D. Wood.

Chicago, Ill.—A special meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n has been called by Pres. Floyd Bradley at the Palmer House, 9:30 a. m., Oct. 3, to consider the Robinson-Patman Act. No other business is scheduled for consideration.

Belton, Tex.—Johnson grass, condemned as a weed pest, is nevertheless yielding farmers in this vicinity a profit of \$1 to \$1.50 an acre from the sale of seed, while the hay is baled for their own use. Stockmen are buying the seed for cattle grazing land.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Soybean seed was distributed free 12 years ago by the Hartz-Thorell Supply Co., and now this territory produces beans from about 60,000 acres. The company is equipping its new plant with special machinery for cleaning soybean seed for farmers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Paul Kelly, for some time in the seed department of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, has resigned and returned to the Kelly-Western Co. Another seed man to leave the Farmers National is Chas. H. Clark, who has returned to the Albert Dickinson Co.

Salem, Ore.—Drs. Frank and C. E. Prime will erect a seed and feed store costing \$5,000.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The northwest seed conference will be conducted here Oct. 2 by the Greater South Dakota Ass'n. Participants will include the N-W Crop Imp. Ass'n, South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n, South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n and the extension service, as well as representatives from 6 other states.

Davis, Cal.—The California Seed Council met Sept. 14 at the University Farm, and after a brief business session Professor B. A. Madson and Dr. F. N. Briggs took the delegates on an interesting trip thru fields of growing tests of wheat, perilla, alfalfa, ladino clover, beans and sudan grass. Seedsmen will be furnished by the council with folders at low cost for distribution to patrons to promote the cause of "good seeds."

The seed laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture of California points out that there is apparently a misunderstanding among dealers relative to requirements of the state law in regard to vetch seed. Mixtures are required to be labeled to show the approximate percentage of each kind present in excess of 5 per cent, with approximate germination of each. Dealers should watch this when shipping into California.

Marquis wheat, according to a survey by the research department of the Searle Grain Co., not only still occupies a larger acreage in Western Canada than any other variety, but actually was seeded this spring on four times the area taken up by its nearest competitor, Garnet. In Alberta, Marquis occupies 49.2 per cent of the crop in wheat, and in Saskatchewan 72.6 per cent. It is twenty-five years since Marquis was first distributed to farmers.

"Amendments to the Michigan Seed Law will be presented to the coming legislative session. Under present law the trade has been able to mix old seed with seed from current crops. Poor germination has been the result. Correction of the law will give the farmers of Michigan better assurance of the germination ability of the seeds they buy."—J. F. Thomson of Mich. Dept. of Agri. before Mich. Beau. Shippers Ass'n.

Indiana grown alfalfa seed, when properly dried and stored, is just as good as alfalfa seed of the same variety and similar quality grown elsewhere, declares K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist of Purdue University. The third crop of alfalfa shows a heavy seed set in many parts of the state, according to Beeson. Harvesting this particular crop will involve the grower in drying both the green growth coming from the crowns and the dry seed-bearing stems. Seed stems are ready for harvest when about two-thirds of the seed sickles have turned brown.

Several complaints under the new Robinson-Patman act have been investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, which announces that decisions on these will be given soon after Oct. 1, as a guide to merchants.

Federal District Judge Leon R. Yankwich, a recent appointee at Los Angeles, Sept. 8, upheld provisions of the A.A. Act by granting a permanent injunction, restraining Hugh Edwards from shipping citrus fruits in violation of A.A.A. regulations for the states of California, Arizona and Nevada. This section of the A.A. Act empowered the Sec'y of Agriculture to set up marketing agreements by contracts with growers.

Soybeans Growing Market

A drive for part of the vast soybean oil-meal business of Europe will be made by American farmers, E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, declared last week before the American Soybean Ass'n in annual convention at Cedar Rapids, Ia. "Such course is feasible," said Mr. Johnson, internationally known expert, who has just returned from a study of conditions in eight European nations.

"Under existing world conditions, with regulations and reciprocal trade agreements, soybean oilmeal and cakes offer better export possibilities perhaps than any other American farm product."

He said all northern European countries imported great quantities of vegetable protein either in the form of oil seeds or oil meals. In the first six months of 1936, for instance, he said Germany imported approximately a million tons of oil bearing seeds, soybeans making up more than 1/3 of the total tonnage. European countries, Mr. Johnson added, like the uniform high quality of the American product, which also requires but three to four weeks in shipment as against six to eight weeks with Manchurian shipments.

"Until our American crop reaches larger proportions," said Mr. Johnson, who is chairman of the Statistical committee of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n, "it seems uneconomic to export soybeans and bring in over present duties vegetable oils which can be replaced by our own soybean oil. Our best hope lies in a steady movement of soybean oilmeal and cake to northern European countries."

Adaptability of Imported Seed

Turkestan alfalfa is not adapted to the southern or eastern sections of the United States, nor is Italian, Argentine and South African alfalfa adapted to the northern section, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Comprehensive tests have shown much variation in the cold and wilt resistance of Turkestan alfalfa, depending upon the locality where it originated. In general, the most desirable seed comes from the northern or Khiva district, and from the extreme northeastern section of Turkestan.

Where bacterial wilt is destructive Turkestan alfalfa can be used to advantage in states lying west of the Mississippi and from Oklahoma northward. In certain parts of Utah the value of Turkestan alfalfa where wilt occurs is apparently limited by its susceptibility to bacterial stem blight. It has not given good results in the East, partly because of its susceptibility to leaf disease, and partly because of its tendency to become dormant early in the fall, thus permitting weeds to invade the field and gradually crowd out the alfalfa.

In view of the uncertainty attending the use of Italian seed, farmers in the northern half of the United States should avoid it.

Argentine alfalfa has been tested in 25 states. In 15 of these the results were wholly unfavorable due to winter-killing. It has proved somewhat less hardy than Kansas common. In the southeastern states Argentine alfalfa has given results comparable with such domestic strains as Oklahoma, Kansas, and Utah common. Seed from Africa has been comparable to that from the Argentine and has given poor results except in the southeastern states.

Foreign red clover seed, with the possible exception of Canadian, is not adapted to the red clover belt of the United States.

The Federal Seed Act prescribes that all imported red clover seed of unknown origin and all imported from Italy must be stained 10 per cent red; all from Canada, one per cent violet, and all other imported red clover seed of known origin, one per cent green.

Susceptibility of foreign red clover to diseases, insect pests and winter killing in the United States, are the main reasons why it is inferior to domestic or home grown seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
600 Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIoux CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Superior Strain of Soybeans to Supersede Kingwa under Same Name

By R. J. GARBER of West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.

Seed of the two pure-line selections I-27-7 (later named Pekwa) and I-21-8 (later named Kingwa) was exhibited in the "Better Crops Exhibit" by West Virginia at the International Grain and Hay Show held at Chicago, Ill., in 1927. M. O. Pence, extension agronomist of Purdue University, obtained seed of I-21-8 and turned it over to the agronomy department of that institution for testing. In 1928 the variety was included in the soybean variety trials at Lafayette, and in 1929 the seed stock was increased. In the spring of 1930 two bushels of Kingwa was supplied to Henry L. Hahn, a farmer near Evansville, Ind. In 1931, 200 bushels of his crop was certified, and since then the acreage of Kingwa has increased steadily in southern Indiana. In some areas Kingwa is the only variety of soybeans that is grown at present.

In the comparative yield trials of Pekwa and Kingwa at Morgantown, W. Va., carried on for a period of twelve years, no significant difference in yielding ability either of hay or seed has been found between these varieties.

Pekwa and Kingwa do not differ significantly in yielding ability of either hay or seed when grown under conditions that obtain on the Agronomy farm near Morgantown.

The same two strains of soybeans have been grown in comparable variety trials during a period of four years by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station at Lafayette, Indiana. The seed and hay yields were kindly furnished to the writer by R. R. Mulvey. The data from Indiana corroborate those obtained in West Virginia in showing no significant difference in yielding ability between Pekwa and Kingwa.

At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Pekwa and Kingwa have been compared during two years. The yield data collected in these tests and kindly furnished by J. B. Park of that station indicate no significant difference between the two varieties.

The data presented above, together with other similar data, show that Pekwa and Kingwa are very similar in yielding ability. There is also a striking resemblance between the two varieties with respect to other characteristics. Both have marked ability to retain their leaves even after the pods are ripe; both have relatively fine stems and have an erect growth habit, altho Pekwa is inclined to be somewhat more erect than Kingwa. Kingwa is perhaps a few days later in maturing, is somewhat less uniform, and has slightly smaller seeds than Pekwa. It is extremely difficult if not impossible to distinguish these two varieties when growing side by side.

At the time (1931) Pekwa was named in Bulletin 247 and was being distributed in West Virginia, Kingwa was being increased in southern Indiana. Owing largely to the fact that the latter region includes a relatively extensive soybean-growing area, whereas the area devoted to this crop in West Virginia is rather small and scattered, Kingwa has increased more rapidly than Pekwa. In fact, Kingwa has become fairly well established in commercial channels, while Pekwa is known chiefly in West Virginia.

Soybean-growing areas other than those in Indiana and West Virginia are considering one of these two varieties, and inasmuch as the two are so similar, it seems unwise to continue to distribute both of them and attempt to maintain their purity, particularly where they are grown near one another in the same region.

At a recent meeting of agronomists representing the states concerned, it was proposed to continue to increase and distribute only one of these two strains and to adopt the name *Kingwa* because it is commercially established. Inasmuch as Selection I-21-7 (the strain at present grown under the name of Pekwa) is more uniform and has a somewhat more erect habit of growth than Selection I-21-8 (the strain at present grown under the name Kingwa) it was suggested that henceforth selection I-21-7 only be increased and distributed under the name *Kingwa*. There is not enough difference between the two strains to justify carrying both under two names; therefore the suggestions have been accepted by the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The pure line selection I-21-7 made from the Peking variety and formerly named Pekwa is hereby renamed Kingwa and at the proper time, application for registration under this name will be made.

The Federal Seed Program

Francis J. FitzPatrick has been granted leave of absence by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, to accept an appointment to assist the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation in the purchase of seeds, and has departed for the Minneapolis seed buying headquarters.

The A.A.A. announced Sept. 16 that the government will advance farmers two types of loans on seed corn stored on the farm. Advances of \$1.75 a bushel will be made to farmers on 1,000,000 bus. of selected corn. The government will have the option of buying this corn at \$3.50 a bushel up to April 1, 1937.

The second type of loan approved by Wallace permits advances of 55 cents a bushel on "good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date."

On the latter type of loan the government retains the right to purchase the collateral at \$1.50 a bushel until April 1 next.

All seed corn loans for the drouth states announced by Sec'y Wallace will be made thru the Commodity Credit Corporation at Omaha, Cecil Johnson, executive assistant to the director of finance for the department of agriculture, announced.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will handle the loans with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation providing the funds up to 10 million dollars.

Two-Wheel Trailers Can Defraud Elevators

F. H. SHAW, Shaw Grain Co., Cygnet, O., directs attention to one of the tricks used by smart buyers pulling a two-wheel trailer behind the family car, when making purchases from the local elevator of coal, and other commodities weighed in bulk.

Few elevators are equipped with long scale decks and must weigh trailers with the back wheels of the car on the scale, the front wheels off, in order to have the trailer on the scale. Of course, they can, and many do, disconnect the trailer for weighing. But disconnecting the trailer is a bit of a nuisance, especially if it is a two-wheel job, slightly off balance.

If the trailer is loaded heavy behind the center of balance over the axle it will exert a lifting pressure on the back end of the car pulling it, expanding the springs, reducing the weight on the rear wheels, and throwing it forward on the front wheels, which are off the scale deck.

In experimenting, Mr. Shaw found that a two-wheel trailer carrying half a ton of coal, loaded heavy at the back, weighed over 100 pounds less than when the trailer was disconnected so that all of its weight rested on the scale deck.

Conversely, loading the trailer heavy in the front, as when selling grain to an elevator, caused it to weigh slightly heavy, thru depression of the rear springs of the automobile pulling it, throwing more of the weight of the car on the rear wheels which rested on the scale platform. The difference involved in heavy loading at the front of a two-wheel trailer, however, was slight, running from 10 to 30 pounds.

To protect themselves from error in weighing two-wheel trailers many grain dealers insist that the vehicle be disconnected from the auto pulling it, and that the auto be driven clear of the scale deck. Disconnection of the trailer is made convenient by an auto jack, with a block of wood for a base, placed under the tongue of the trailer, and jacked-up to lift the trailer weight from the draw-bar of the towing vehicle.

Mr. Shaw has protected himself by installing new Howe truck scales, with a 30 ft. platform.

Old horses with tender gums are finding dry, hard oats of the 1936 crop decidedly unpalatable, and many of the horses refuse to eat until their masters soften the hard, brittle grain with water. Dealers with grinding facilities can help old equines to masticate the hard grain and increase their sales.

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A Michigan Elevator of New Design

The new vitrified tile elevator, feed mill and warehouse of the Zeeland Farmers Cooperative Ass'n, at Zeeland, Mich., is of an unusual design.

Tho built as a single building with a large basement, the structure is divided into three units, with concrete fire walls between, and metal clad fire doors to close the passage ways.

The office is a 16x40 ft., one-story, three-room structure. The elevator is 40x40 ft., two stories high, the second story being exceptionally high to accommodate the bins for storage of grain. The warehouse is 40x80 ft. Beside the elevator and warehouse divisions is a loading platform covered by a canopy. All windows in the structure have steel sash. A half-ton elevator transports sacked and packaged commodities between the basement and the floor of the warehouse.

On the second floor of the elevator division are eight cribbed bins. The ends of the 2x4 inch cribbing fit into the channels of a channel iron framework, which is in turn bolted to hold the cribbing rigid. The cribbed bins have a total capacity for 5,000 bus. of bulk grains.

Machinery in the elevator includes two legs with 5x9 inch cups, a 60 bu. Fairbanks hopper scale, and an Invincible grain cleaner.

Much of the feed machinery installed in the basement and on the work floor of the new elevator was taken from the company's old plant. This includes an attrition mill, a horizontal feed mixer, corn cracker and grader, and an ear corn crusher. Proposed additions to this equipment include another feed mixer and a hammer mill.

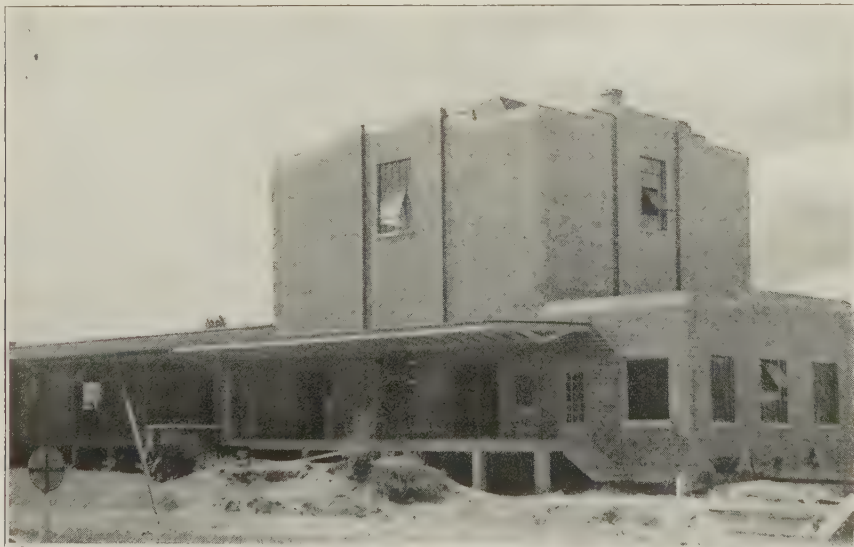
While weighing of purchases of bulk grain is done in the hopper scale on a reclaimed basis, weighing of coal and similar bulk commodities handled by the company is done over a 15-ton truck scale, with 9x24 ft., platform. This is located just outside the office, at the end of the building, and its beam is located in the main office.

All floors of the new plant are supported by heavy steel I beams.

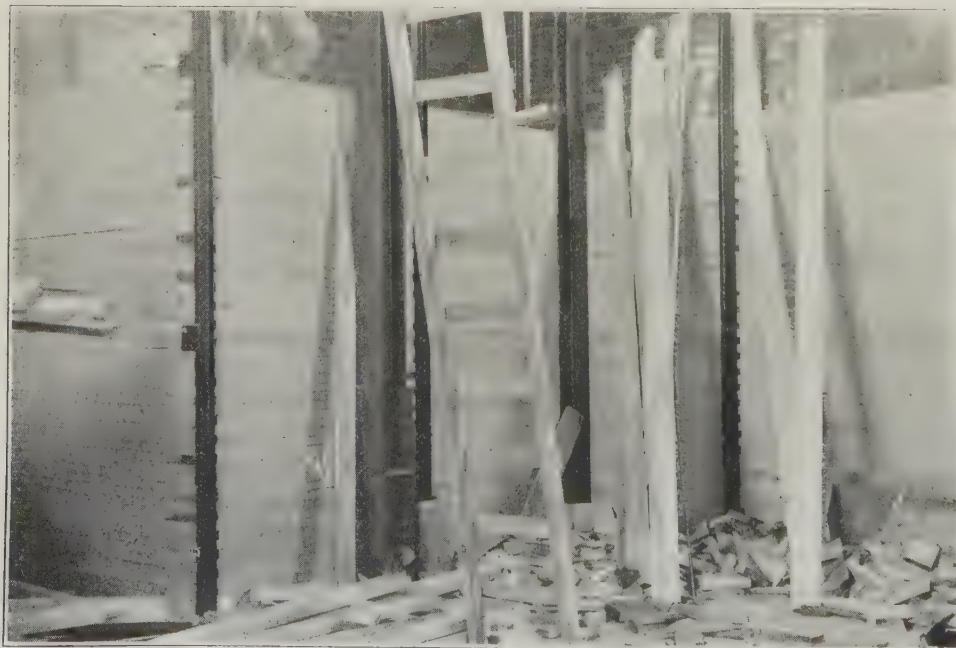
A large freight elevator carries commodities between the basement and warehouse floors. Electric power will be used with individual drives. Most of the wheat bought from farmers will be sold and trucked to nearby mills.

The elevator was built by A. Post and is managed by John H. Tenhave.

Prices are up 16% for beef steers in less than two months, tho the government campaign was hardly started, only 2,964 cattle having been bought at all points.



Elevator of New Design at Zeeland, Mich.



Anchoring Cribbing of Grain Bins in Channel Iron, in New Elevator at Zeeland, Mich.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Lumpy Jaw from Grain Samples

The recent death of Clifford G. Franks, former grain supervisor, calls attention to the possibility of infection of persons handling grain carrying the fungus of actinomycosis.

The disease is rare in man, being identical with the lumpy jaw of cattle. It is characterized by the formation of peculiar tumors in various regions of the body, more particularly the head, and is due to the specific actions of certain fungus-like germs (actinomyces) conveyed by feedstuffs thru mouth, decayed teeth, or slight wounds of the mucous membrane.

The fungus is found in nature vegetated on grasses, on the auns of barley, the spears of oats, and on other grains.

Quantities of the fungi have been found between the vegetable fibers of barley, which had penetrated the gums of cattle and on the auns of grain embedded in the tongues of cows.

The fungus was observed in tumors as early as 1860 but was not suspected of being the cause until 1877.

In 1878 a similar disease was first noted in man.

When the tumor is cut into the naked eye or hand lens will disclose minute grains varying in color from pale yellow to sulphur yellow. These, when lifted out, appear as roundish masses about 1/50-inch in diameter, containing the fungus. These bodies irritate and set up inflammatory growths and reach enormous proportions if the animal is permitted to live long enough.

The course of the disease is slow.

The disease is inoculable rather than contagious. Healthy animals do not become diseased unless the actinomycosis grains pass directly into some wound or abrasion or drop upon the feed.

In man, the skin, tongue and jawbone may be affected, and by a very slow process extend downward into the chest. Inhalation leads to lung disease, corroding the ribs. The parasite is destroyed by cooking food.

Farmers Community Meetings are to be held to map out next year's agricultural conservation program, Sec'y Wallace announced Sept. 13. "Crop insurance will be discussed," he said, evidently as an approach to his pet ever-normal granary. If we continue to conserve moisture as in 1936 there will be no excuse for regimenting farm operations.

Distillers' and Brewers' Dried Grains

Distillers' dried grains are produced from the manufacture of distilled liquors and alcohol from cereals. They differ in nutrient properties according to the kinds and proportions of grain used. If the proportion of the corn is 90 per cent, as in making straight corn whisky and alcohol, the dry residue contains 30 to 35 per cent protein, an exceedingly rich feed. If a large proportion of some other grain, such as rye, is used with corn, the percentages of protein and fat are diminished and that of fiber is increased. Distillers' dried grains are divided into two groups: distillers' corn dried grains and distillers' rye dried grains.

Distillers' corn dried grains are higher in value than distillers' rye dried grains and range from 27 to 32 and even as high as 35 per cent protein. They are rich in fat, to an average of about 10 per cent, with not more than 11 per cent fiber. The average digestion coefficient is 73 per cent of the protein, 97 per cent of the fat and 83 per cent of the fiber. They are desirable feeds for dairy cattle and are chiefly used for this purpose. They may also be used satisfactorily as a protein supplement in feeding beef cattle and sheep and to some extent in feeding horses.

Distillers' rye dried grains are produced when the grain mixture used in making whisky contains 51 per cent or more of rye. The protein and fat diminish and fiber increases in direct proportion to the amount of rye used, running as low as 16 per cent protein and 5 per cent fat, with as high as 20 per cent fiber, on maximum use of rye. Rye grains are much lower in total amount of digestible nutrients than corn grains and therefore much lower in value.

Brewers' dried grains is the dried residue obtained in the manufacture of beer. The analysis, dependent on the quality and variety of barley, varies from 16 to 25 per cent protein, 4 to 7 per cent fat and 13 to 17 per cent fiber. The average digestion coefficients are 81 per cent of the protein, 89 per cent of the fat and 49 per cent of the fiber. The use is chiefly as feed for dairy cows, beef cattle, and sheep.—Bull. No. 10, Ky. Ag. Exp. Sta.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. v. W. H. Smith, collector, is title of suit in the district court of the southern district of Indiana to enjoin collection of the windfall tax on processors.

Losses from Dust Explosions

By DAVID J. PRICE of Bureau of Chemistry before American Soybean Ass'n at Cedar Rapids

An explosion in a soybean processing plant in Chicago on Oct. 7, 1935, in which 11 men lost their lives, 45 others were injured, and property was destroyed with a loss estimated at more than \$600,000, attracted attention to explosion prevention in soybean processing plants. An explosion on Oct. 22, 1935, in a soybean oil extraction unit at Mokena, Ill., in which the owner and his assistant were killed and two others were injured, indicated the importance of the development and application of safety measures in rural community installations of this type.

One of the principal accomplishments in dust explosion control and prevention is the development of safety codes by the Dust Explosion Hazards Com'te of the National Fire Protection Ass'n.

Reduction of Losses in Food Industries.—A careful analysis of dust explosion losses indicates very definitely that in certain of the food industries, particularly starch, flour, sugar, and cereals—there has been a marked reduction in losses since 1930. This fine record of progress in dust explosion prevention and control in these food industries is a significant indication of the value of the work of the safety organizations of these industries.

Recommendations for Explosion Prevention.—As the result of studies made by the Chemical Engineering Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the following recommendations are made for the prevention of explosions in industrial plants processing soybeans:

In the elevators handling and storing soybeans, the Safety Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Terminal Grain Elevators, as prepared by the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, should be followed. This code recognizes that good housekeeping and clean premises are the first essentials in the elimination of the dust explosion hazard. The various sections in this code cover structural features, ventilation, mechanical equipment, grain driers, dust removal from grain-handling equipment, removal of static dust, electrical equipment and fire protection.

Soybean elevators and buildings in which grinding milling or other preparatory processes are performed should be segregated from other sections of the plant and should have vents in the walls or roof to release explosion pressures without structural damage. Such vents, in the form of hinged sash or light panels, should have an area of one sq. ft. for each 80 cu. ft. of the building, room or bin.

In plants preparing protein from soybeans, particularly in the drying section, the same precautions should be taken as recommended for soybean milling or preparation units.

Dryers in all parts of soybean processing plants where flammable dust is present should be separated from other sections of the plant, and the outside walls should be equipped with the recommended amount of venting facilities. To guard against any inherent dust explosion hazard, special attention should be given to the type of drier used.

Dust collectors should be installed outside the building. If this is impossible, they should be vented outside the building.

In soybean extraction plants, all possible precautions should be taken to provide for the safe operation of such units, particularly when the solvents employed constitute a recognized fire and explosion hazard.

In plants where hazardous solvents are used, the practicability of installing instruments which will detect the presence of flammable vapors and give warning when the concentration approaches the lower explosive limits should be determined.

From the standpoint of explosion prevention and safety in soybean extraction plants, the practicability of a non-flammable solvent should be definitely determined.

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Feedstuffs

New York, N. Y.—Receipts of millfeeds in August were 171 tons compared with 133 tons in August, 1935. Receipts of hay were 13 tons compared with 323 tons in August, 1935.

Corvallis, Ore.—The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon Poultrymen's Ass'n will be held here Sept. 24. J. A. Hanson, nationally known Corvallis breeder will give a report on the World Poultry Congress at Munich, Germany.—F. K. H.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of kafir were 9,800 bus. and of hay 492 tons, compared with kafir 25,200 bus. and hay 216 tons in August, 1935. Shipments of hay during the same period were 228 tons compared with 48 tons in August, 1935.

Peoria, Ill.—August receipts of millfeeds were 13,465 tons compared with 6,640 tons in August, 1935. Shipments were 18,433 tons compared with 8,015 tons in August, 1935. Receipts of hay were 20 tons compared with 140 tons in August, 1935, and shipments were 10 tons compared with 60 tons in August, 1935.

Los Angeles, Cal.—R. O. Klepinger, pres. of the Syntha Products Co., manufacturers of Syntha Mixer and Lacto-phyl, has purchased a building here in which he is installing equipment to manufacture 120 tons daily of the company's products for use by the Pacific Coast feed trade. Vance Klepinger will manage the plant when it is completed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n have reduced dues from branches from \$5 to \$2.50. The new rule reads: "If any regular member operates one or more branch retail feed stores at stations other than the location of his main place of business, such regular member shall pay an additional annual fee of \$2.50 for each such branch and for each fiscal year." The Salesmen's Club pays the Central \$2 a year for each member. It was decided to hold a series of fall meetings, and to work for a reduction in electric power rates.

Washington, D. C.—Distillers dried grains output during August totaled about 20,100 tons; compared with 21,470 during July, and 23,260 tons during June. Shipments during the month of 20,110 tons were considerably below the 22,720 tons shipped in July, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Alfalfa meal production of about 31,200 tons during August was much above the output for that month in recent years. Production to date this season, June thru August, aggregated 82,900 tons compared with 61,400 tons for comparable period last year, and 67,000 tons two years ago.

A certain amount of adulteration of concentrates has been going on, and finally resulted in an arrest in August, made by Inspector Lightfoot of the Feed and Fertilizer Division. The adulteration consisted of putting hempseed meal into linseed meal as an adulterant, and there has also been found meat scrap containing an admixture of soybean meal, as well as some tankage mixed in with meat scrap. This Ass'n has steadfastly stood for strict enforcement of the feed law, which was in fact adopted and made effective through the activities of the Ass'n. Even aside from the fraud perpetrated on consumers by adulteration of feeding materials, an additional embarrassment to all members who happen to buy them is inevitable because it throws their own feed formulas completely off balance.—Floyd Oles, mgr. Pacific N.-W. Feed Ass'n.

Ohio Feed Merchants Day

Feed dealers are cordially invited by Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the animal industry department, to attend the Feed Merchants Day under the auspices of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The meetings will be held in the assembly room, second floor, main building at Wooster, O., Oct. 14. Among the interesting topics on the program are: "Improving the Poorer Roughages," D. S. Bell and C. H. Hunt. "Suggestions for Rations This Coming Winter": Dairy Cattle, C. C. Hayden; Hogs, W. L. Robison; Poultry, D. C. Kennard; Beef Cattle, Paul Gerlaugh. "What Constitutes a Good Legume Inoculation Culture," H. W. Batchelor, Agronomy Department.

Lunch available at place of meeting.

"Recent Findings Concerning Vitamins A and D," R. M. Bethke; "Livestock and Feed Outlook for the Coming Season," Guy Miller, Ohio State University.

Round-table discussions of feed problems.

Molasses Feed Economical This Year

By C. C. CULBERTSON, Iowa State College

Molasses, as a substitute for grain, can constitute, profitably, up to one-fifth of the ration for most classes of livestock.

Two kinds of molasses can be obtained—cane and beet—but the former is more abundant and is much more palatable. When fed to fattening cattle, molasses, fed up to 2 pounds per day, is equal in food value to corn, pound for pound, but when fed in larger amounts its feeding value is only 70 per cent that of corn.

As this same thing occurs when fed to all kinds of livestock, it is recommended that molasses constitute only one-fifth to one-fourth of the ration. Furthermore, it is profitable to feed molasses in large amounts only if it can be obtained for approximately 70 per cent of the price of corn. Pure cane blackstrap molasses is available this year in liberal quantities and is selling around \$25 per ton. With the prices of feed grains averaging \$40 per ton, molasses becomes an economical feed for limited feeding and its use is worthy of consideration.

Commercial Feeds in Kentucky

There was marked improvement in the feed business during 1935 as compared with that of 1934 and the years immediately preceding. Not since 1930 was there such a demand from feeders and manufacturers for information on feeds. Increased consumption of feedstuffs in 1935 over that of 1934 approximated 40,000 tons, according to the feed regulatory bulletin of the Kentucky Agricultural Exp. Station.

Interest in the many varieties of materials used as feedstuffs was widespread as shown by requests for information and analyses. Formerly, only the protein, fat and fiber determinations were wanted; now, the complete feeding stuffs analysis which includes water, ash and nitrogen-free extract is requested.

Canned dog foods have come into prominence, and during the last year or two a tremendous trade in this product has developed. In some instances the names of dog foods are misleading as to composition. The ingredients are incorrectly stated and the claims for food value are extravagant. In addition to extravagant statements, such statements as "Government Inspected," "Fit for human food," are often printed on the labels.

Iowa Feed Dealers Complete Organization

The Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n. of Iowa completed its organization at a meeting held Sept. 15 and 16 at the Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Ia.

GEO. SCHAAF, Des Moines, said that feed manufacturers, salesmen and dealers, as well as the agricultural colleges, have placed entirely too much importance on feeds in a profitable cattle or poultry raising venture. The farmer is often led to believe that if he buys a certain feed, egg or milk production is assured. But no feed, he said, could make a 150-egg hen out of one whose capacity was only 70 eggs per year, or a 7,000-lb. cow out of a 2,000-lb. cow. The four factors in profitable feeding operations are breeding, housing, care and management, and feeding. These are like the four legs of a chair; if one is cut off, the chair falls.

He recognized that there was definite limit as to how much time a dealer can afford to spend with his customers in an effort to up-build herds or flocks, to secure better housing and management. But such efforts, in his opinion, are vitally necessary if the feeds the dealer sells are to give maximum results. He emphasized the fact that when the so-called "guaranteed" feeds failed to accomplish what was promised for them, the feeds themselves and the feed dealer and manufacturer were blamed, even though the farmer's failure was due to poor animals or fowls, bad housing, or bad management.

Mr. Schaaf suggested that the state ass'n might bring into existence a finance plan, working much in the manner of the automobile finance companies, to finance farmers' feed purchases. The purpose would be to relieve the dealer of the troublesome credit problem by placing that phase of the business in the hands of credit specialists.

L. R. McKEE, Muscatine, saw in the competition of chain stores, peddlers, truckers, etc., an opportunity for the well informed independent feed dealer. Forget the price appeal, he advised; capitalize friendships and acquaintanceships; establish yourself in the confidence of customers; know your line thoroly, and merchandise it honestly.

GAGE KENT, Indianola, spoke on what a feed dealer should know to serve his patrons the feed their animals require. "In my way of thinking, the biggest single weakness of a feed dealer is that he is not grounded in the fundamentals of livestock feeding himself. The ideal condition would be something like this: If a feeder had a feed problem, or some phase of his feeding was bothering him, he would go to his feed dealer, lay his problem before him, and get an intelligent answer."

DAVID K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, told what could be accomplished by ass'n work, giving his Central Retail Feed Ass'n as an example. He said: "Never buy anything from any trucker who ever sells anything direct to a farmer. Keep this rule no matter what your price advantage may be and regardless of whether or not the trucker's direct sale was made in your territory or the territory of some of your competitors. It frequently happens that a trucker will bring a load of feed into a territory, try to sell it direct to the farmers and failing in this, offer it to some dealer at an attractive price. These instances provide your opportunity to teach the trucker that it is not good business to operate in your territory. Refuse to buy and make him take the load back home with him."

"As an organization, too, you will find ways to curb the activities of trucker-peddler. The ass'n can advocate a ton-mile tax on trucks. It can sponsor legislation which would require that all truckers haul at posted rates filed with and approved by some state commission. In addition, of course, laws

could be passed which would require licenses for this class of itinerant merchants."

MILTON LIGGETT, Seymour, spoke on the code of ethics.

WALTER C. BERGER, Des Moines, who had been the organization treas., said the Ass'n had almost \$900 on hand.

E. L. REDFERN, state chemist, gave an outline of the Iowa laws on commercial feeds.

Ralph Sprague was elected pres., L. R. McKee, vice pres., and George Schaaf, sec. and treas. H. F. Wood of Des Moines was made assistant treas.

The board of directors is: for one year, Charles E. Wood, Albert City; Ralph Sprague, Oelwein; George Schaaf, Des Moines; for two years, J. A. Olson, West Bend; L. R. McKee, Muscatine; John Hinck, Corning; for three years, L. B. Balensiefer, Waterloo; J. H. Wake, Oskaloosa; Roy Schofield, Council Bluffs.

A Dairy Ration

By C. L. BLACKMAN, Ohio State University

The tendency in dairy feeding is to feed less grain and more roughage. Also, to reduce the protein content of the ground feeds.

It used to be customary to feed a 24 per cent dairy ration with timothy hay, but now a 20 per cent protein ration is regarded as satisfactory. Use a 16 per cent protein ground feed ration instead of 20 per cent with a mixed hay ration.

A good 20 per cent protein dairy ration consists of:

	Lbs.
Corn meal or hominy.....	800
Oats	400
Bran	200
Distillers' grains	100
Soybean oil meal.....	500
Salt	20
Limestone (optional)	20

When linseed oil meal, corn gluten meal, or cottonseed meal are as cheap or cheaper, on the basis of digestible nutrients, one or more of them may be substituted for a part or all of the soybean oil meal.

Texas Feed Mfrs. Meet

At a well-attended meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, held at the Blackstone Hotel, Fort Worth, Sept. 5, Gaylord J. Stone of Fort Worth presided.

F. D. FULLER of the feed control service of the A. & M. College claimed it was the aim of the feed control service to bring batch-mixing under state control. One suggestion was that purchasers of batches be required to obtain permits direct or thru the dealer who does the mixing, ostensibly for the protection of the consumer.

A. H. DEMKE, executive sec'y of the Texas Baby Chick Ass'n, favored a poultry federation, including manufacturers and distributors.

C. P. NEWSOM, Fort Worth, showed the importance of united action on traffic questions, and a traffic com'tee of three was appointed. A protest will be made against the proposed reductions on cottonseed cake and meal, as well as against the partial unloading of grain and mill products in transit.

R. E. COWAN, Fort Worth, urged close co-operation with the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

BEN E. SCHMITT told of the Supreme Court decision in the New Way Lumber Co. suit, under which industries are prevented from hauling their own products in their own trucks.

JOE S. MORRIS, Amarillo, led a discussion on "How Much Is a Profit?" "How Do You Figure a Profit?" "What Does It Cost to Manufacture and Sell a Ton of Feed?"



The SUN puts the green **CHLOROPHYL** in plant life by a process known as **SYNTHESIS**. This process is almost life itself for without it no life could exist. **CHLORAD**, we believe, is the only product carrying such life sustaining elements and is a vitamin product based on a different principle, which, with other protein products, supplies to any ration more than is found in the present-day use of cod liver oils, dried milks and other life-sustaining elements.

CHLORAD is the basis of Syntha Mixer, the one product that enables the mixer to dispense with handling messy cod liver oils, eliminate dried milks, their variable costs and regrinding troubles and give a standardized vitamin potency to all rations. It contains the only stable form of iodine in common use today for adding this valuable element to mixed feeds.

Syntha Mixer is demonstrating the fact in the hands of more than one thousand feed mixers that it will produce better nutritional results than dried milks and cod liver oils, at lower cost and more stable price structure. It is enabling mixers to build better rations at lower cost, to meet the lowest priced competitive products and to build a more profitable feed business.

Lacto-phyl, built on a basic principle to replace milks only, is doing this in a very practical way, but, as milks lack both iron and iodine, Lacto-phyl supplies those valuable elements as well as a higher vitamin A and D content than found in milk.

Syntha Mixer and Lacto-phyl meet the most exacting needs of every feed mixer. They supply a very definite want, for where is the feed mixer who has not had plenty of trouble with his supply and prices on milk products and his variable results and mess in his oil requirements.

The production of Syntha Mixer and Lacto-phyl is expanding rapidly to meet the needs of every mixer. Distributors are being placed to supply the need of the smaller mixer as quickly as possible.

But test a few bags in your rations—after all, your customers are the judges of values.

SYNTHA PRODUCTS CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

Commercial Feedingstuffs in Indiana

The total tonnage of all classes of feed sold in Indiana in 1935 was the highest since 1930.

H. R. Kraybill, state chemist, reports having examined 2,827 official samples microscopically, and 2,532 chemically.

Out of 13 samples of the Cross Alfalfa Milling Co., Huntsville, O., 12 failed to pass; and of 7 samples from the Doyle Packing Co., Momence, Ill., 6 failed to pass. One of the best records was made by the Allied Mills, Chicago, all of their 49 samples passing. All of the 26 samples of the J. A. McCarty Seed Co., Evansville, Ind., passed.

Shipments or batches of feed found to be seriously misbranded or deficient were removed from sale immediately and the manufacturers were required to replace or rebuild such deficient lots to meet their guaranties or relabel them with correct guaranties. Where deficient feed had already been sold, refunds were made to the dealers and consumers. In some instances, where

Sales of Commercial Feeding Stuffs in Indiana

Kind of Feed	Tons		Retail Value Dollars	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Alfalfa meal and leaf meal	3,313	4,531	\$108,666	\$165,835
Animal by-products (tankage, meat scraps, etc.)	39,313	36,438	1,486,031	1,588,697
Brewers', distillers', and yeast dried grains	1,969	5,031	62,220	143,384
Condimental poultry and stock feeds*	688	656	98,590	109,552
Corn feed meal	1,250	875	31,375	28,700
Corn germ meal	813	656	24,390	20,336
Corn gluten meal and feed	2,594	1,875	86,380	66,000
Corn and oats chop and miscellaneous chops	4,406	2,656	132,180	94,022
Cottonseed meal	4,625	7,875	177,600	291,375
Dried buttermilk, dried skimmed milk, condensed, etc.	4,531	7,344	421,836	757,901
Hominy meal and hominy feed	42,250	40,250	1,233,700	1,384,600
Linseed oil meal	3,563	4,406	153,209	169,631
Mill by-products—wheat bran, middlings, rye feeds, etc., with and without screenings	96,125	96,625	2,917,331	2,947,063
Mineral feeds	3,063	3,906	177,654	234,360
Oat meal by-products—oat shorts, oat hulls, oat middlings, oat groats, etc.	1,375	969	37,537	27,132
Poultry scratch feed—without grit	15,281	19,750	531,779	853,200
Poultry mash	91,938	136,344	2,852,202	6,476,340
Proprietary feeds—				
Cattle and dairy feeds	21,625	33,625	730,925	1,163,425
Hog and pig meals	6,875	18,688	294,350	882,074
Horse and mule feeds	1,750	2,063	58,275	80,457
Small animal and pet feeds (rabbit, dog, etc.)	2,656	3,125	229,213	428,125
Calf meals	500	906	37,000	60,702
Sheep feeds	31	513	1,085	14,711
Soybean oil meal	1,031	5,906	43,096	206,710
Miscellaneous—beet pulp, rice bran, processed garbage, sunflower seed oil meal, kelp, peanut oil meal, etc.	3,000	1,406	158,700	60,880

Totals† 354,565 436,219 13,088,287 18,255,212

*Not all condimental feeds come under the law.

†Does not include feeds registered under annual registration fee.

no records of the consumers were kept, the refunds were turned over to a local charitable organization in the particular community in which the feed was sold. In all cases, receipts were required to be filed with the State Chemist. The sum of \$819.96 was refunded on 78 shipments or batches of feed by 47 different feed manufacturers. Of the 78 shipments or batches, 37 of them were either tankage or meat and bone scraps. Other most common classes of feed represented in the refunded group include

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
June 27.....	19.50	25.00	17.35	20.25
July 3.....	21.50	25.50	17.50	20.50
July 11.....	26.00	29.00	20.00	22.35
July 18.....	28.00	31.00	21.65	25.00
July 25.....	25.00	26.00	20.00	24.50
Aug. 1.....	25.50	26.00	25.00	28.65
Aug. 5.....	25.50	26.50	23.50	28.25
Aug. 15.....	26.50	29.00	24.50	29.50
Aug. 22.....	26.90	32.00	25.35	31.50
Aug. 29.....	25.00	32.00	22.85	29.75
Sept. 5.....	23.50	30.00	24.00	29.35
Sept. 12.....	24.00	30.00	23.60	29.55
Sept. 19.....	23.50	26.50	22.80	29.40

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal
June 27.....	19.05	21.10	96	28.40
July 3.....	19.15	21.25	1.04	29.00
July 11.....	22.75	25.00	1.17	35.50
July 18.....	25.60	25.60	1.29	38.50
July 25.....	22.25	25.10	1.31	38.50
Aug. 1.....	26.60	29.50	1.32	41.00
Aug. 8.....	25.65	29.75	1.38	43.40
Aug. 15.....	26.60	31.00	1.40½	....
Aug. 22.....	27.10	32.00	1.43	44.40
Aug. 29.....	24.60	30.00	1.49	44.40
Sept. 5.....	25.10	30.15	1.32	43.50
Sept. 12.....	25.15	30.50	1.26	42.50
Sept. 19.....	24.25	30.25	1.19	40.50

	Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
June 27.....	31.50	23.50	21.00	67
July 3.....	32.00	25.00	21.00	75
July 11.....	34.00	31.00	21.00	91
July 18.....	35.00	32.50	21.00	92
July 25.....	37.00	32.50	25.00	92
Aug. 1.....	37.00	33.00	25.00	1.12
Aug. 8.....	37.00	35.00	27.00	1.10
Aug. 15.....	39.00	33.50	29.00	1.12
Aug. 22.....	39.00	30.75	27.00	1.16
Aug. 29.....	36.00	29.35	27.00	1.12
Sept. 5.....	37.00	30.50	27.00	1.14
Sept. 12.....	37.00	32.50	27.00	1.15
Sept. 19.....	36.00	32.50	28.00	1.17

cottonseed meal, alfalfa leaf meal, poultry mash, dairy feed, hog feed and condensed buttermilk. While the payment of a refund does not remove the violation, it does indicate the manufacturer's willingness to do what he can to compensate the purchaser for the deficiency.

The most frequent violation of the Indiana Feeding Stuffs Law is in the matter of non-tagging. Of the 472.6 tons of commercial feed withdrawn from sale, 369.7 tons were removed because of the absence of Indiana State tags.

Put and Call trading was discontinued on the grain exchanges Sept. 12, in compliance with the Commodity Exchange Law.

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Protein, Fat, and Fibre
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Analyzed at
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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocanut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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Mineral Feed Mfrs. Meet

The 4th annual meeting of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n was called to order at 10 a. m., Sept. 17 by Vice Pres. Jas. H. Murphy of Burlington, Wis., in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., with the largest attendance yet had by this growing organization.

The directors elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; T. P. Gibbons, Chicago, Ill.; E. V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill.; James H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and Earl Rhine, Oelwein, Ia.

The directors elected the following officers: Pres., Dr. E. E. Clore; vice-president, Earl Rhine; executive sec'y-treas., L. F. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

Sec'y-treas. L. F. Brown read his annual report for the period Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1936, as follows:

Sec'y Brown's Annual Report

State Legislation.—There was but little state legislation directly affecting the mineral feed manufacturing industry presented during the present calendar year, due to the fact that but few states held regular legislative sessions.

However, the state of Rhode Island did enact an entirely new feed inspection law. This law includes mineral feeds within its provisions and is the uniform feed bill of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials in the form in which it was tentatively adopted by that organization at its last annual meeting, with the exception that the provision relative to batch mixing or retail dealer mixing was eliminated. The law provides for a \$10.00 fee for each brand of feeding stuffs sold, offered or exposed for sale in that state, and becomes effective Jan. 1, 1937.

All of the states except Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia will hold regular legislative sessions during the year 1937. If past experiences be indicative of future actions, it may be assumed that considerable legislation will be offered next year in many states which may have a direct bearing upon the mineral feed manufacturing industry.

Federal Food and Drug Legislation.—There is every reason to believe that the Copeland Bill, which passed the Senate May 13, 1935, without a record vote but failed of passage in the House, will be reintroduced at the first session of the 75th Congress which will convene Jan. 5, 1937. There appears to be a feeling on the part of those who are in a position to know, that the bill substantially in the form in which it passed the Senate, will be enacted into law at the next session of Congress.

I doubt if the bill which passed the Senate or the entirely rewritten bill which was favorably reported to the House contains any features of a particularly objectionable nature to mineral feed manufacturers, with the possible exception of the advertising provision.

I have previously stated and still believe that its provisions relative to the control of advertising might very properly be limited to apply only to display matter, printed descriptive matter, and radio advertising. The control of advertising is a new function in Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Control and the administration could very properly proceed gradually in this new endeavor of regulatory work and make such additions, adjustments and modifications as may be necessary after its omissions and defects may have been definitely established by actual administrative experience.

New Form of Branding for Mineral Feeds.—At the 1935 meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, a new definition for mineral feeds was officially adopted to become effective not later than Jan. 1. This new definition requires the minimum percentage of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), iodine (I) and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) to be declared on the label if the same be present, the change being that the minimum percentages of calcium and phosphorus instead of the minimum percentage of lime expressed as CaO and phosphoric acid expressed as P₂O₅ shall be declared if the same be present. In other respects the definition remains substantially as it has been for the past several years.

Proposed Uniform Feed Inspection Bill.—This bill, which was tentatively adopted by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at its annual meeting in 1935, will come up for further consideration and possibly definite action by that Ass'n at its next annual meeting.

Shortly following the last annual meeting of that organization last fall, an effort was made to change subsection (h) of Section 2, which relates to mineral feeds, by substituting an 8 or 10% factor instead of the 5% factor which appeared in the bill at the time of its tentative adoption. Our Ass'n at its meeting on Jan. 24 took a very decided position in opposition to this change and the com'te having the bill in charge did not make this change. This is a feature which will probably be thoroughly dis-

cussed at the next Feed Control Officials meeting and those interests which believe that the 5% factor is the correct factor should attend the meeting in support of its opinion.

The Com'te has substituted the word "elements" for the word "deficiencies" in line 13 and also for the word "ingredients" in line 14, the subsection now reading as follows:

"(h) In the case of mixed feeds containing more than a total of five per cent of one or more mineral ingredients, or other unmixed materials used as mineral supplements, and in the case of mineral feeds, mixed or unmixed, which are manufactured, represented and sold for the primary purpose of supplying mineral elements in rations for animals or birds, and containing mineral elements generally regarded as dietary factors essential for normal nutrition, the minimum percentage of calcium (Ca) phosphorus (P), of iodine (I) and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl), if the same be present. Provided that if no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature be claimed for a mineral feed product, the percentages of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber may be omitted."

The annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials will be held at Washington, D. C., on Thursday and Friday, December 3rd and 4th, which is about one month later than the time it is usually held, and will as heretofore immediately follow the annual meeting of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Reference Bulletins.—Shortly following our last annual meeting, the Ass'n began issuing semi-monthly bulletins which we have termed reference bulletins. These bulletins in the main consist of abstracts appearing in a wide range of publications. Occasionally short articles have been reproduced in their entirety. This new function of the Ass'n appears to be popular. Requests for additional copies of the bulletins are numerous, as well as occasional requests that we secure the entire article from which the abstract had been taken, and one of our members has recently asked that they be furnished 30 copies of each such bulletin so issued.

The Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act.—The theme song of this hastily prepared and more hastily enacted law, which became effective June 19, seems to be "make over America." It is doubtful if any legislative enactment in the entire history of American industry will necessitate such fundamental and widespread changes in manufacture and distribution as will this amazing piece of legislation, should its principal requirements be held constitutional.

Membership.—A trade ass'n, to efficiently represent the industry it is endeavoring to serve, must have the confidence, support and loyalty of the better element of that industry if it is to render intelligent service whenever and wherever such service may be needed to support and protect the interests of its members and the industry.

Business conditions are unquestionably improving and with improved conditions, many legislative, administrative and other new problems will be constantly arising which will require careful consideration and intelligent solutions. It is a well recognized fact that a representative trade ass'n authoritatively speaking for an industry, can do much more effective work along many lines of endeavor than can an individual unit of that industry, speaking individually, and if this ass'n is to do effective work it is imperative that it very substantially increase its present membership of thirty-two and to a point where it will be recognized as representative of the industry and in a position to speak with an authority which will be accepted as an expression of the sentiment of that industry on such matters which are of such a general character to be of interest to the industry as a whole.

After the business session in the forenoon the members repaired to the Tam O'Shanter Golf Club.

DR. J. S. HUGHES, professor of chemistry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., occupied the forenoon of Sept. 18 with an able address touching upon some of the latest discoveries in animal nutrition. A living fowl was used in his demonstration of the immediate effect of a mineral injection. Some excellent stereopticon pictures followed. This address appears elsewhere.

W. K. LASHER delivered an able address on "How to Keep Accounts from Becoming Delinquent."

DR. HUGHES gave a second talk in the afternoon explaining many remarkable discoveries in feeding, as how by feeding alone a rooster can be changed into a hen and lay eggs. A resolution was adopted thanking those who had aided to make the meeting a success.

Adjourned *sine die*.

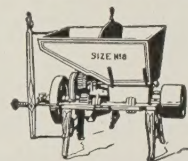
The various commodity exchanges trading in futures prior to the passage of the Commodity Exchange Act are prefactorily being designated contract markets by the Commodity Exchange Commission.

Argentine corn imports increased to 819,000 bus. during the week ending Sept. 12. A cargo arrived at Los Angeles, one at Portland and another at Boston. A shipment of 35,000 bus. came in at New Orleans.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

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A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Mineral Requirements of Live Stock

By Dr. J. S. HUGHES, Professor of Chemistry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.,
before Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

In the early days of chemistry all substances were divided into two classes—those making up living matter, known as organic substances, and those making up the lifeless or inert objects, called the inorganic. The organic compounds were thought to be produced by a mysterious vital or life-giving force, and were necessary to maintain the life of all living things. The minerals, which constitute a great portion of the inorganic substances, were thought to be devoid of life-giving qualities. This put the minerals on a lower plane than the organic compounds. They were not considered to play a very important part in life processes of animals. Altho they make up a considerable portion of teeth and bones, they were thought to serve merely as a supporting structure with no relation to the vital tissues of the body. From this it can be seen that in the very beginning of the study of nutrition the organic compounds, the proteins, the carbohydrates and the fats, were considered to be the most important substances in a feed. These compounds make up the bulk of the vital tissues and are transformed into energy to carry on the work of the body. They were the only compounds given any consideration in calculating a balanced ration. Minerals were not considered at all in this connection.

This early mistaken idea of the difference in the importance of organic and inorganic compounds in nutrition still persists. This is shown by the fact that in some states mineral feeds cannot be registered under the regular feeding stuffs law. They are set apart from the supposedly real nutrients—the carbohydrates, the proteins, and the fats—and are registered in a class by themselves.

Recent research in the fields of physiological chemistry and nutrition has entirely changed these earlier mistaken ideas concerning the relative value of the various chemical substances in nutrition.

The minerals are just as essential in the diet as are the organic compounds. The life and activity of every cell in the body depend on the proper balance of the essential mineral elements. An animal will starve to death as quickly or quicker from a complete lack of mineral elements as from a total lack of food. This does not mean that organic compounds are not important in nutrition. It does mean, however, that the mineral elements are of equal importance and if a ration does not contain the essential mineral elements, normal nutrition will not result.

Altho our knowledge of the function of minerals in the animal body is far from complete, enough information has been secured to explain the cause of many abnormalities in animals which previously were unexplained. In this class we may mention goiter which caused heavy losses in regions deficient in iodine; nutritional anemia in localities and under feeding conditions in which animals do not receive an adequate amount of copper and iron; milk fever in dairy cows which is due to a deranged metabolism in which the calcium content of the blood falls below normal; sliptendon in chickens due to an unbalanced condition of the minerals and a lack of some of the mineral elements; phosphorus resulting from an insufficient amount of phosphorus in forage crops. No doubt, when we understand better the function of other elements, such as magnesium, manganese, zinc, aluminum, boron, etc., we will be able to explain other abnormalities found in livestock.

Mineral deficiencies not only cause abnormalities in animals, but may also result in

the production of inferior animal products such as wool, milk, eggs and meat. One of the most interesting experiments now being conducted in this field has to do with the relation of mineral deficiencies to the quality of meat. The results so far obtained indicate that the inferior quality of meat from cattle grazed in certain areas of the southwest is due to a mineral deficiency in the grass. It seems that the results of these researches on the relation of minerals to quality of meat will have a far reaching effect on mineral feeding.

The most important problem confronting the mineral feed manufacturer is to know just what minerals should be included in a mineral mixture. The answer to this question involves first, a knowledge of the exact mineral requirement of the various classes of livestock, and second, a knowledge of the minerals supplied in the ration the animals are receiving. Unfortunately, nothing like complete information is available on either of these points. This means that a vast amount of careful research must be conducted to secure information concerning the mineral requirement of livestock and the mineral content of feed before the mineral feed industry can be put on a scientific basis.

At present the mineral feed industry is on a more or less empirical basis. In many cases mineral mixtures are made and sold to farmers without any real understanding of the mineral deficiencies of the feeds being used. This shot-gun method of selling mineral feeds is one of the main causes of much of the criticism which has been directed against the industry. Fortunately, the formulas used in preparing a few brands of mineral feeds are based on the results of experiment station results supplemented by carefully controlled independent research. It is to be hoped that in the near future the entire mineral feed industry may be put on this scientific basis.

The Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n can and should lead in bringing about this result. One thing the Association can do is to collect all available information concerning the mineral requirements of the various classes of livestock and the mineral content of the feed produced in different parts of the country. The various members of the Ass'n could use this information to make their product more nearly meet the need of the farmer they wish to serve. Another thing the Ass'n can do is to promote research work which is needed to provide information not now available. The industry should not expect to have the government supported experiment stations do all the experimental work necessary to place the mineral feed industry on a sound scientific basis.

Research is absolutely essential for the success of any industry. The mineral feed industry is no exception. Perhaps the most effective way to have this fundamental research done would be for the industry, thru its Ass'n, to establish fellowships at experiment stations best qualified by reason of personnel and equipment to do this work. A farsighted policy of this kind would do much to give the industry the prestige now enjoyed by many other industries. The information gained would put the industry in a position to render a tremendous service to the livestock producers of the country.

San Francisco, Cal.—August receipts of bran were 333 tons, of hay 408 tons and of beans 18,500 sacks compared with bran 380 tons, hay 432 tons and beans 9,000 sacks in August, 1935.

Lima, O.—A 32x70 ft., two-story experimental barn is being completed by the Gold Leaf Mineral Co. for housing brood sows, and turkeys. It is being fitted with electric lights and running water, and has drains in its concrete floor. All the brood sows' pens are fitted with fenders to prevent sows from laying on any of their pigs. The second story will be used exclusively for brooding turkeys, of which Dave Gamble, manager, raises many hundreds each year. The turkeys, hogs, and poultry produced on the company's farm are the experimental field for proving the value of Gold Leaf Minerals.

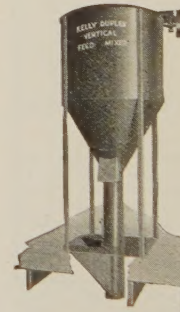
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Pennsylvania Dealers Consider Feeds

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, held Sept. 9 to 11 at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. R. Selby, Germantown, Md., pres.; L. H. Vermilya, Bangor, Pa., first vice pres.; S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C., second vice pres.; E. J. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., treas.; G. A. Stuart, Harrisburg, Pa., sec'y. The following directors were elected: W. B. Barnitz, Carlisle, Pa.; W. H. Harlacher, Highspire, Pa.; R. M. Hartzel, Chalfont, Pa.; S. P. F. Kline, Boonsboro, Md.; J. E. Lentz, Laurys Station, Pa.; R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; H. W. Menchy, Lancaster, Pa.

J. E. HUNTER of Pennsylvania State College, which has done valuable research on feeding of turkeys and other fowl, delivered an able address on "Making Better Poultry Feeds by the Use of Research Information," which will be published later.

R. H. OLMSTEAD, dairy husbandman of the State College, also gave valuable information.

Tax matters were gone into in great detail by Arthur Chandler, cost accountant, and Herman Fakler, vice pres. of the Millers National Federation.

A. L. HOWES, Harrison, N. J., gave a history of the development of the diesel engine and told of the improvements in recent years that have lowered the cost of producing power.

At the annual banquet Thursday evening a feature was singing of "Flory's Famous Forty" by a chorus of young men sponsored by the Flory Milling Co.

A golf tournament was held Thursday afternoon at the Colonial Country Club.

Meeting Mutual Feed Dealers

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 21st annual convention Sept. 10 and 11 at Jamestown, N. Y., with a good attendance, the Corn Exchange of Buffalo being well represented.

Officers are: Pres., Lionel True, Springville; vice pres., Charles L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa.; sec'y-treas., Lewis W. Abbott, Hamburg; directors, three-year terms: David Mead, Northeast, Pa., and Frank Young, Alden, N. Y. Holdover directors, Roy Rignel, Lockport, N. Y.; Frank Schrimper, Belle Valley, Pa., and Haines Merritt, East Aurora, N. Y., all re-elected.

Business sessions were held on the two forenoons. In the evening there was a banquet and floor show, and in the afternoons the visitors cruised about beautiful Lake Chautauqua.

WM. JELLEMA, Dassel, Minn., spoke on "Yeast in Poultry and Live Stock Rations." He said:

The action of yeast in the digestive system is a fermenting one, closely resembling the digestive fermentation. There is such a similarity in these two actions that the yeast works hand-in-hand with the digestive fluids in breaking down the food particles. Yeast contains many enzymes, sometimes called ferments. One of these enzymes acts on the food cell walls, rupturing them and freeing the particles so that the digestive fluids can get at them and start their chemical actions on these particles. Naturally, the digestion is more complete with the digestive fermentation and yeast fermentation working hand-in-hand and more energy and food value are secured from the feed.

Another very important action of yeast in the digestive system is the aid which it gives in controlling disease-reducing bacteria. We have all been on the farm enough to have observed how hogs and poultry certainly are not very "choosy" about their feeding grounds and it is no guess work that they take thousands of disease germs into their digestive system every day. They do not affect the healthy bird or animal but occasionally a bird that is off feed falls prey to these germs because the digestive

system or the digestive juices are not up to par.

Experiments have been performed on food which show that it will do one of two things. It will either ferment or putrefy. By taking a piece of raw meat, cutting it into two pieces and rubbing some live, dry yeast on one piece, leaving the other piece untreated and then allowing both to stand in a warm room, you will have an interesting comparison. The untreated piece of meat will be alive with maggots while the treated piece will show that the yeast cells are big enough, strong enough and numerous enough to keep down the action of the putrefactive organisms.

SAMUEL N. GOLDEN, Vineland, N. J., spoke on "Revealing an American Processor's Viewpoint with Vitamin Bearing Oils."

A resolution was adopted favoring the "flat price plan."

It was voted to hold the 1937 summer meeting at Jamestown.

Farm Mortgages numbering 11,438 were foreclosed during 1935 by the Federal Government. At the close of business December, 1935, the Government had taken title to 27,516 farms, and was carrying 128,567 delinquent farm loans, aggregating in principal amount, \$399,589,441.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation will go ahead with its refinancing, subscriptions received for \$1,900,000 of new stock out of the \$3,000,000 desired, being sufficient to meet the requirement of the F.C.A. Some announcement may be expected after the annual meeting, Sept. 22.

Truck Loads to Bushels 6,600—17,590

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Reducing Weights to Bushels of 48 Pounds for Barley, Buckwheat and Hungarian Grass Seed

Weight in Pounds	Bushels	Weight in Pounds	Bushels	Weight in Pounds	Bushels	Weight in Pounds	Bushels
6,600	137.5	11,000	229.2	15,400	320.8	19,800	412.5
6,700	139.6	11,100	231.3	15,500	322.9	19,900	414.6
6,800	141.7	11,200	233.3	15,600	325.0	20,000	416.7
6,900	143.8	11,300	235.4	15,700	327.1	20,100	418.8
7,000	145.8	11,400	237.5	15,800	329.2	20,200	420.8
7,100	147.9	11,500	239.6	15,900	331.3	20,300	422.9
7,200	149.0	11,600	241.7	16,000	333.3	20,400	425.0
7,300	151.1	11,700	243.8	16,100	335.4	20,500	427.1
7,400	153.2	11,800	245.8	16,200	337.5	20,600	429.2
7,500	155.3	11,900	247.9	16,300	339.6	20,700	431.3
7,600	157.4	12,000	249.0	16,400	341.7	20,800	433.3
7,700	159.5	12,100	251.1	16,500	343.8	20,900	435.4
7,800	161.6	12,200	253.2	16,600	345.8	21,000	437.5
7,900	163.7	12,300	255.3	16,700	347.9	21,100	439.6
8,000	165.8	12,400	257.4	16,800	349.0	21,200	441.7
8,100	167.9	12,500	259.5	16,900	351.1	21,300	443.8
8,200	169.0	12,600	261.6	17,000	353.2	21,400	445.8
8,300	171.1	12,700	263.7	17,100	355.3	21,500	447.9
8,400	173.2	12,800	265.8	17,200	357.4	21,600	450.0
8,500	175.3	12,900	267.9	17,300	359.5	21,700	452.1
8,600	177.4	13,000	269.0	17,400	361.7	21,800	454.2
8,700	179.5	13,100	271.1	17,500	363.8	21,900	456.3
8,800	181.6	13,200	273.2				
8,900	183.7	13,300	275.3				
9,000	185.8	13,400	277.4				
9,100	187.9	13,500	279.5				
9,200	189.0	13,600	281.6				
9,300	191.1	13,700	283.7				
9,400	193.2	13,800	285.8				
9,500	195.3	13,900	287.9				
9,600	197.4	14,000	290.0				
9,700	199.5	14,100	292.1				
9,800	201.6	14,200	294.2				
9,900	203.7	14,300	296.3				
10,000	205.8	14,400	298.4				
10,100	207.9	14,500	300.5				
10,200	210.0	14,600	302.6				
10,300	212.1	14,700	304.7				
10,400	214.2	14,800	306.8				
10,500	216.3	14,900	308.9				
10,600	218.4	15,000	311.0				
10,700	220.5						
10,800	222.6						
10,900	224.7						
11,000	226.8						
11,100	228.9						
11,200	231.0						
11,300	233.1						
11,400	235.2						
11,500	237.3						
11,600	239.4						
11,700	241.5						
11,800	243.6						
11,900	245.7						
12,000	247.8						
12,100	249.9						
12,200	252.0						
12,300	254.1						
12,400	256.2						
12,500	258.3						
12,600	260.4						
12,700	262.5						
12,800	264.6						
12,900	266.7						
13,000	268.8						
13,100	270.9						
13,200	273.0						
13,300	275.1						
13,400	277.2						
13,500	279.3						
13,600	281.4						
13,700	283.5						
13,800	285.6						
13,900	287.7						
14,000	289.8						
14,100	291.9						
14,200	294.0						
14,300	296.1						
14,400	298.2						
14,500	300.3						
14,600	302.4						
14,700	304.5						
14,800	306.6						
14,900	308.7						
15,000	310.8						
15,100	312.9						
15,200	315.0						
15,300	317.1						
15,400	319.2						
15,500	321.3						
15,600	323.4						
15,700	325.5						
15,800	327.6						
15,900	329.7						
16,000	331.8						
16,100	333.9						
16,200	336.0						
16,300	338.1						
16,400	340.2						
16,500	342.3						
16,600	344.4						
16,700	346.5						
16,800	348.6						
16,900	350.7						
17,000	352.8						
17,100	354.9						
17,200	357.0						
17,300	359.1						
17,400	361.2						
17,500	363.3						

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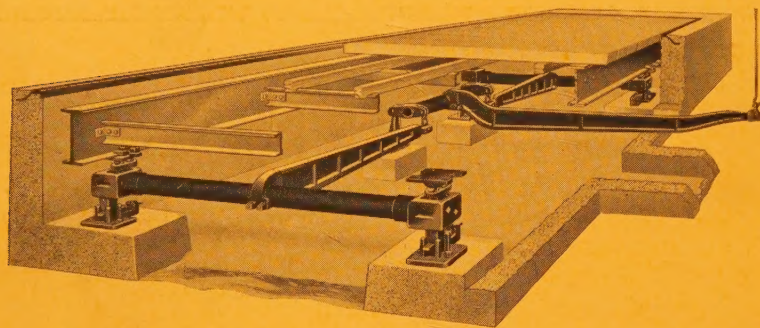
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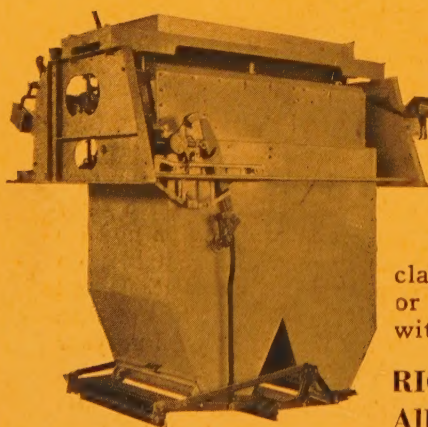
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